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YPFB PROMOTES USE OF LIQUEFIED GAS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB), in accordance with its policy of conserving liquid fuels and replacing them with liquefied gas, is installing another 103 conversion systems among its motorized units.

The installations are being done in the depots of Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Sucre, Camiri, La Paz and Oruro. Others were done months ago in motorized units such as trucks, pick-up trucks, jeeps, automobiles and others.

The installation of the "kits" will be finished by the end of November. The work is being carried out by Bolivians who have received specialized training before the implementation of the project.

The state oil enterprise revealed that in La Paz and various districts of the country a significant number of motorized units belonging to private parties are already operating on liquefied gas through a conversion system installed in them. One major feature of this system is that liquid fuel as well as gas can be used with no problem. However, the users are gradually using more liquefied gas than gasoline because of the technical and economic benefits.

The report indicates that in La Paz more than 1,600 liters of liquefied gas are consumed each day for transportation. This amount represents a significant increase over earlier months, as motorists begin to realize the technical and economic advantages of the fuel.

In La Paz there is a liquefied gas distribution center exclusively for vehicles, located at the Entre Rios station in the Cemetery zone.

YPFB plans to build similar stations in 1981 in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Sucre and Oruro.

8926
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Brazilian oil production increased 12.27 percent in the January-October period of this year as compared with the same period last year. During this period the country produced 57 million barrels with a daily average of 188,214 barrels. Production on the continental shelf [off shore] increased by 42.22 percent during this period with a daily average output of 76,522 barrels. In the meantime inland oil production experienced a reduction in view of the exhaustion of the wells of Reconcavo da Bahia. During the first 10 months of this year this sector of oil production experienced a 1.89-percent reduction. (Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 20]

CSO: 3001

FIRST SMALL PILOT HYDROELECTRIC PLANT TO BE BUILT

PA151933 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--The manager of the Colombian Electrical Power Institute, ICEL, Carlos Rodado Noriega, announced that Colombia will build, with Colombian technology and materials, the first small pilot hydroelectric plant for Latin America, with 200-kv capacity.

The initiative is the result of one of the decisions of the first Latin American seminar on small hydroelectric plants held in Girardot from 2 through 8 November, organized by ICEL and the Latin American Energy Organization, OLADE.

The event was attended by 59 international delegations, representatives of 19 countries from this continent and observers from international entities such as the Inter-American Development Bank, IDB, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNIDO, and the Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration, SIECA. In addition, there were 50 Colombian experts and officials representing energy companies, universities, manufacturers and the government present.

Rodado Noriega added that the small hydroelectric plants are generations units with capacities of up to 5,000 kv, which use small rivers and waterfalls, abundant in Latin America, to satisfy the energy needs of the rural communities lacking such service and which, because of their location, cannot be serviced by the large electric systems.

CSO: 3010

PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT ASKS ARGENTINE COUNTERPART NOT TO RESTRICT BOOKS

PA071451 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Oct 80 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Cable sent by Panamanian President Aristides Royo to Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla G., on 24 October 1980]

[Text] We have learned with sorrow of recent measures that restrict the circulation of important literary works. It is distressing that a country which has produced such writers as Jorge Luis Borges, such epic poets as Martin Fierro and scientists of the stature of Bernaldo Houssay should be deprived of the chance to learn to love with the verses of Pablo Neruda solely because this great universal poet, who died of sorrow over the fate of his country, transmitted his political concerns to his poems. The beacon of light from Argentine universities that shines over the entire continent cannot be extinguished by a decree.

As a Panamanian and a Latin American, I appeal to your government's good judgment to urge that there be no repetition of the burning of books as was done by the Nazi-fascists and that there be no going to the extremes by considering Kant and Hegel to be subversive elements as occurred in Greece some years ago.

The fathers of our countries fought against the tribunals of the inquisition. Thanks to them, we have freedom of religion in our countries. Do not now permit a cultural inquisition because, in this century, this would not prevent freedom for literary creation. [sentence as published]

[signed] Aristides Royo
President of Panama
24 October 1980

CSO: 3010

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ANSWERS ROYO ON BOOK BURNING

FA0711544 La Estrella DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp A-1, A-14

[Text] The following is the response by Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla, Argentine president, to his Panamanian colleague, Aristides Royo, in connection with a message that the Panamanian president sent him on the burning of books in that country:

31 October 1980

The Argentine people have, as Your Excellency must know, a long and honorable historic tradition that includes their unyielding commitment to the freedom and the dignity of man.

We, their rulers, fully share that commitment and we work every day to keep it alove.

Only we Argentines know what pain and suffering we have endured to fully uphold these values in the republic.

For this reason, the message that Your Excellency has sent me in connection with an alleged restriction of the circulation of literary works constitutes manifest ignorance of our reality.

In addition, the reports to which Your Excellency refers are completely inaccurate, thereby showing that the Panamanian Government has proceeded hastily and in a biased way.

Furthermore, the lack of courtesy entailed in the premature publication of your message has hurt the mutual respect on which the relations between two sovereign states should be based.

But, above all, the incident protagonized by Your Excellency implies an inadmissible interference in our domestic affairs, which obviously fall within the exclusive purview of the Argentine authorities and people.

We deplore that Your Excellency has compromised the relations between our countries forgetting the honorable tradition to which I have referred, being uninformed about the Argentine reality and, in addition, violating elementral principles of coexistence among nations.

Believe me, Mr President, I deplore this incident, which obscures a friendship which was strengthened when we were pleased to celebrate the result of the Panama Canal negotiations and when we laid the groundwork for a better reciprocal understanding with General Torrijos.

Your Excellency does not know how painful it is for me to have to address these lines to the president of Panama and I do not doubt that he will understand without further explanations my need to make it public. Greetings to Your Excellency.

Sincerely,

[signed] Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla
President of Argentina

To His Excellence
Dr Aristides Royo
President of Panama

CSO: 3010

CHILEAN-PERUVIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FORMED

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p C-3

[Article by Gilberto Wilton]

[Text] Arica--A first step to overcome common problems in commercial exchanges between both countries was taken yesterday in this city with the official establishment of the Chilean-Peruvian Chamber of Commerce. The organization was formalized during a meeting which was attended by the top leaders of the Chilean National Chamber of Commerce and the Peruvian Federation of Chambers of Commerce and representatives of specialized associations, regional chambers of commerce and businessmen from the neighboring city of Tacna.

The agreement, one of the most important within the framework of the annual meeting which the National Chamber of Commerce holds in this city, was signed by its president, Guillermo Elton, and by the president of the Peruvian Federation, Augusto Ramos, in the presence of the consul of Arica, Mario Parejas Lecaros; the president and secretary general of the Tacna Chamber of Commerce, Oscar Martorel and Hector Chavera, respectively; and officials who are part of the directorate of the new binational entity. The Peruvian commercial attache in Santiago, Roberto Rodriguez, and Jesus Angulo, an official of the Peruvian Export Promotion Fund, also attended the meeting.

Before the Chilean-Peruvian Chamber of Commerce was established, Guillermo Elton read a message sent by Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames which congratulated him for this initiative.

In the telegram, among other things, the minister said, "I hope the new organization will contribute to the even greater intensification of the bonds of friendship which unite the sister nations of Chile and Peru and will serve as an effective instrument for the promotion of the commercial exchanges of both countries."

Later, the vice president of the National Chamber of Commerce, Luis Escobar, and the president of the new organization, Antonio del Curto, spoke. They emphasized the importance the signing of this agreement will have for mutual commercial relations.

Escobar expressed his confidence that in a new and imminent stage "the Joint Commission will meet and take up matters relating to the movement of travelers, the development of trade and tourism, particularly in the border region." He added

that the Joint Commission, "as is obvious, will not on its own decision be able to reestablish normal diplomatic relations. The resolution of this problem falls to the governments, and the sooner it is taken care of the better the relations of friendship will be between the two countries."

For his part, Del Curto recalled that for various reasons bilateral trade had declined significantly "preventing our peoples from enjoying products of great international quality and prestige. The new political and economic conditions which fortunately are being established in our countries will make it possible to set up bilateral organizations to promote and make concrete a new stage in commercial exchanges which have been so beneficial in the past."

Future of Commercial Exchange:

Referring to the establishment of the organization, the consul in Arica, Mario Parejas, told EL MERCURIO that the entity "is important because now we will have a institution which will study commercial exchanges. There will be dialog, and, therefore, there will be happy solutions. Also, it is important to conciliate the interests of the two countries and to quickly reactivate situations which have not been functioning."

With respect to a rapid renewal of relations at the level of ambassadors, the Peruvian diplomat said, "The relations of one country with another should always be profound. The doors with Chile have never been closed; proof of this is the fact that commercial exchanges have continued to operate."

Commercial Attache Roberto Rodriguez emphasized that at present the balance of trade was favorable for Peru and that he did not consider this situation good. "In order that there may be real exchanges, the balance of trade must be equalized," he added. He also said that the Joint Commission will hold its first meeting in 2 years at the beginning of December 1980.

Finally, the president of the Tacna Chamber of Commerce, Oscar Martorel, said that he hoped that, just as the Chilean-Peruvian Chamber of Commerce had been formed,, now a similar organization would be set up in Peru. "Our country has initiated a process to open up imports, and the present deficit with Chile will soon be taken care of. Many Chilean products, particularly fruits, are already being sold in Peru; and these Chilean exports are continually increasing," he concluded.

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CSO: 3010

PAPER NOTES 'FAILURES' OF PLP GOVERNMENT

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 11 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Etienne Dupuch: "Why the PLP Has Failed"]

[Text] IN November, 1977 the Bahamas Hotel Corporation signed 10 and 15-year agreements with the Canadian Pacific Hotel of Toronto, Canada. The CP hotels, the largest and oldest hotel company in Canada, had a contract for the management of the Balmoral Beach Hotel in Nassau and the Lucayan Harbour Inn and Marineland Lucayan Beach Hotels in Freeport.

With the tourist business booming in Nassau and Freeport, combined with the management experience of the CP hotels, this operation should have been a brilliant success. It hasn't been. And so, by mutual agreement, CP has now parted company with the Bahamas Hotel Corporation after only three years of its contract period have expired, leaving behind losses totalling $30 million. Add to this figure the $20 million the government paid for these hotels and it represents a loss of $50 million, a burden which must be borne by the taxpayers .... that means YOU and ME .... of this hopelessly badly managed nation.

The tragedy doesn't stop there. It extends to every business enterprise touched by the government. When Bahamas Airways, operated by an experienced English company, was forced out of business by government stupidity, a "star" in the Pindling Cabinet declared that the government would provide the country with the finest airline that ever sent airplanes aloft. The government launched Bahamasair, which is not only a second rate operation, but it has lost money so fast that Minister of Finance Arthur Hanna recently declared it must either pay its own way or fold up. This is just another piece of Arthur Hanna's nonsense. Whatever happens, Bahamasair must keep on flying, as a result the government must find more and more new ways to tax the Bahamian people .... that means YOU and ME ... to find money to support their incompetence.

Whether they like it or not, they have to keep the hotels going. And, now that the management of the hotels must be taken over by the Hotel Corporation, you can expect the operation's losses to multiply at a giddying rate.

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Another area of failure by the government has been the Ministry of Agriculture and Marine Products, especially in connection with Hatchet Bay Farms at Eleuthera, which no less a person than the Prime Minister himself trumpeted as the greatest farming operation of the future in the history of these islands. The farm has not only failed to maintain the high standard of production achieved by the Austin Levy organization before it was taken over by government, it has lost millions of dollars. This, of course, means a further burden on the backs of the taxpayer

who, needless to remind you, means YOU and ME.

••••••

Why should this sorry state of affairs exist. There are several reasons. And I will tell you what they are.

Among the evacuees who migrated to Nassau from England after the second world war was a man who had been a Wing Commander in the RAF. He made some investments in Nassau. I knew him well, but I have forgotten his name. This man was a member of the House of Commons in the Ramsay Macdonald government, the first Labour government in the history of Britain. It was a hopeless failure and the reason for its failure, according to the Wing Commander, was that not a single member of the government had had any business experience. They were men full of revolutionary ideas, aimed especially at pulling down a social and economic structure that had been built up by men with centuries of experience in nation building behind them.

This is the first reason for the colossal failure of the PLP government .... a fact that grows alarmingly clearer every day, whether supporters of this government like to admit it or not.

The Pindling government is dominated by a group of lawyers whose experience does not extend beyond the "Whereases" and "Wherefores" of legal jargor. Law is a fine profession, in the limits of its own particular sphere, and there is no better foundation-training for a person who is entering a broader sphere of operation but, standing alone, I can think of no profession that is more limited in its scope.

A government needs men and women trained in law in its Cabinet to keep its decisions within legal boundaries but it also needs successful businessmen to point the way it should go. At no time in the PLP administration has the government had the benefit of the experience of an outstandingly successful businessman. Dominating its financial operations is the Hon Arthur Hanna who declared, on becoming Minister of Finance, that he would go on borrowing and spending money as long as there was anyone around who was prepared to finance the government's ventures.

I cannot think of any more irresponsible and stupid statement ever coming from a Minister of the government, for, surely any fool must realise that a day of reckoning must come and, when it comes, it will be a black day in the experience of the Bahamian taxpayer who, once again I must remind you, means YOU and ME.

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Oh yes, earlier on I mentioned fishing in connection with the farming enterprises of the government. Fishing was trumpeted as a multi-million-dollar enterprise of the future. I told them from the start that they were talking through their hats and I gave them the reason. Apart from the lobster industry, which has always been with us, fishing will never become a major industry in the Bahamas. The simple reason is that there is very little .... if any .... planckton in Bahamian waters, a fact that accounts for the brilliant clearness of the Bahamian sea. Planckton is a food of the sea on which fish feed. Bahamian fish live almost entirely on the limited amount of food generated around reefs and wrecks.

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So much for the absence of any business experience in the government. Let us now examine some of the other reasons why the PLP has been such a colossal failure, for, whether you realise it or not, government is a business, the biggest business in any country.

Some thirty or more years ago a Labour government in Britain sent a labour officer to Nassau to unionise Bahamian enterprises. The Legislature of that day accepted unionism on a limited

scale. It excluded hotels from union control. The Hon George Murphy, an Irish-American businessman, was then operating the Fort Montagu Beach Hotel on contract. He was a successful businessman. He predicted at the time what whenever unionism entered the hotel business in the Bahamas that would be the beginning of the end of the tourist industry in these islands.

As time went on unionism did enter the hotel industry and,while it posed some difficulties for hotel management, they managed to live with it. But it was another thing when the PLP took over the country and introduced such a rigid programme of Bahamianization that hotel operators found themselves saddled with incompetent staff in vital positions. It was then that several hotel owners decided to get out of the country. They sold their hotels to government at a sacrifice price with the result that even, during a boom period under the experienced Canadian Pacific Hotels management, they have failed miserably.

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So much for the lack of business experience, restrictions placed on business by labour unionism and rigid Bahamianization. And now for a third deficiency in the character of the PLP government.

A government needs to have a measure of commonsense and compassion in its composition. The PLP government has neither.

I need hardly tell you that they have been brutal in their hatreds, a flaw in human character that is self-destructive. And certainly they have not shown any commonsense. They can't say that they didn't know any better because I pointed out their mistakes early enough for them to see the error of their ways. A man is doomed to failure who doesn't learn by his mistakes.

It has been scientifically established that only three percent of the world's population are trainable for executive positions. The Bahamas has a large and very complicated economy requiring a lot of experience and natural ability to successfully administer.

These islands have an estimated population of just over 200,000 people, half of them children of school age. It is estimated that a half of the total population of the Bahamas is concentrated in Nassau. Let us say that 50,000 to 75,000 people constitute the labour force in Nassau. Three percent of 75,000, which is the top figure in this estimate, is 2250 Bahamians who are trainable for executive positions.

You needn't enter into any argument with me on these facts. I didn't establish this rule of life. It is simply a part of God's plan that there should be more workers than thinkers. I must say that He is very prodigal in his gifts. He spreads them around at all levels of society. And no matter what anyone does .... they can't alter this fact of human experience. It is, therefore, elementary that this small number of people cannot efficiently administer the complex economy that has been developed in the Bahamas.

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One last word. My lawyer friends need not be annoyed with me because I say they are not generally men of business experience because I readily admit that I am not a businessman. I hate the details that go into the business side of The Tribune. It is true that this newspaper is a success. There is no denying this fact. There are two reasons for its success.

First, we have developed capable writers who produce a saleable product. But, secondly, we have an our staff people who are capable of handling the business side of the operation. I never talk business with anyone at The Tribune today, largely because I don't understand it. I leave that side of the business to people I can trust who understand and care about money

A combination of writing ability and business acumen .... in two different sets

of people .... accounts for the success of The Tribune. And this is true of any major enterprise, whether it be government or in the private sector.

The government needs lawyers to keep its decisions within the boundaries of the law but more important still, it needs businessmen to keep its books in the black. On top of all this, it needs commonsense and compassion. All the PLP has is lawyers .... and that's too damn bad for this country of ours, because, as you see, crime, stupidity and irresponsibility has been its product.

******

Now let us see what makes up the Cabinet of the Bahamas.

The Prime Minister and Ministers of Finance, Health, Works, Education, External Affairs and Youth .... seven in a 12-man Cabinet .... are all lawyers.

The Minister of Labour was a laboratory technician, Tourism Minister was a school teacher, Agriculture and Fisheries no special qualifications. Transport was a small merchant and in transportation in a small way at Eleuthera, Development an electronics engineer.

I have no doubt that they, as individuals, are all worthy Bahamians but, roll them all together as the government of a country with a complicated economy and a small population to draw on, and you have a licence for failure. And an unwitting stimulus to other irresponsible activities in the community as reflected in the present crime wave sweeping over our islands.

Because I predicted this tragic outcome from the start some people have called me a prophet. I am not a prophet. I readily admit that I have no taste for business. But I think I can lay claim to having a good measure of commonsense. And that is what makes a good newspaperman.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

INFLATION DECLINE--The rate of inflation in the Bahamas took a plummet instead of a spiral last month. At the end of September inflation stood at 11.79 percent. This compares with 12.20 percent at the end of August. This is the first time that a decline has been reported since December of last year when the rate stood at 6.6 percent. The food component of the retail price index for New Providence continues upward, though. It jumped 2.2 percent last month, the second highest monthly increase for the year. [Text] [FL142355 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Nov 80]

CSO: 3020

PAPER REJECTS PLEBISCITE PRINCIPLE TO ADOPT CONSTITUTION

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Constitutions and Plebiscites"]

[Text] Countries are beginning to have their constitutional texts approved of by means of plebiscites, in which the people must decide either yes or no, to approve or reject the entire constitution. There is no room for discriminating or making any distinctions, much less expressing reservations or making reforms.

Along these lines, we had a precedent in 1930 when there was a plebiscite on some reforms. But the most recent cases, dealing with an entire constitution, have taken place in Chile, and in the near future, Uruguay.

This method has some advantages, but we feel that, all things considered, it is not the best.

The fact that a constitutional text is not discussed article by article by those who have the right to approve of it does have some positive aspects. For example, the constitution maintains its integrity, and if it has been drawn up by specialists, it keeps its technical authenticity intact. In this sense, it is worth pointing out some prejudices which are common in juridical activities. Hardly anyone who is not an expert in the field would feel like planning and building a bridge; but any deputy or senator feels qualified to participate in the drafting of the most complicated legal texts. These prejudices lead to some surprising situations known to all: for example, Congress meets for a month to approve of a new constitutional text which did not even have a rough draft prepared before the session. No one can deny the importance of common sense and natural intelligence. But they are not enough. The result has been constitutional texts full of errors, contradictions, repetitions and huge loopholes. A good draft can be reduced to ashes if the discussions for its approval are too freewheeling, and if the people who vote are not fully informed. A good part of those defects can be avoided if the text has been prepared by people who are experts in the field and if partial reforms are not allowed, as happens in plebiscites.

But the defects of this system are also considerable. Above all, the drafters are named within a single basic political movement (minor divergences make little difference) so that the text reflects just one point of view. In the cases we referred to, which are known to all, the people who drafted the constitution are not representatives of the people or of the currents of thought that exist in the population. With regard to the vote, it is certain that the man in the street has less education on the average than those who make up a constitutional assembly, and thus is less

able to decide how to vote in full awareness of what they are approving or rejecting, of the implications of a text that lays the groundwork for a nation's entire juridical existence. Although the drafters may be experts, they will never do a perfect job; therefore the text can always be improved in light of various and diverse opinions that exist, for example, in a constitutional assembly. There is always room for reforms to some articles or entire chapters. On the other hand, in the plebiscite a sort of balance must be achieved in a blind decision; the side that has the most points in its favor--whether it be yes or no--will win, even though there may be very important counterpoints. By voting for approval of the constitution, one even accepts what one knows is wrong; by voting no, one is rejecting even the good aspects. Modifications have no place. Like it or not, there is an unavoidable choice imposed.

For this reason we do not think the plebiscite is wise. In places where it is commonly used, it tends to involve highly specific issues. Nor do we recommend the usual parliamentary system in which discussions are held without sufficient specialized studies before the sessions. The best solution would be to work from a text or draft written by experts in the field; but with the possibilitiy of discussions and reforms by a legislative organization.

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CSO: 3010

IMPORT TARIFF CUTS SUGGESTED AS VITAL ECONOMIC MEASURE

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 3, 10

[Article by Ramiro Paz]

[Text] To solve the economic crisis which the country is undergoing, a series of measures is needed to meet three basic objectives: control of the inflationary process, reactivation of investment and production, and compensation for adverse social effects. Without a conceptual framework and an integral approach, the measures taken in an isolated fashion could lead to a deepening of the crisis with tremendous distortions in the distribution of income and the employment structure.

There is, however, an economic measure which (although it could be part of a stabilizing package) deserves special study. The general concept that most people have of this measure does not always reflect the regulatory role it could play in an economy such as the Bolivian one. This measure is the reduction of import tariffs.

Traditionally, the tariff has been viewed as a basic tool to generate financial revenues for the central government. The reason is that the lack of an advanced productive structure reduces the tax base, which must be compensated by setting high taxes on imports.

Let us examine the real nature of this policy.

First, given that imports in a country such as Bolivia consist mainly of food and raw materials, the impact of a high tariff on the cost of living is significant. In sum, a high tariff is without a doubt a critical factor in the spurring of inflation; viewed in another way, the consumer of imported goods indirectly subsidizes public spending, mainly made up of wages and social benefits; that is, the inefficient state bureaucracy is subsidized.

Second, a high tariff makes imports unduly expensive, which provides an incentive for contraband. This destroys the small and incipient national production effort. Everyone is aware of the smuggling of cigarettes, instant coffee, liquor, dairy products, medicine, car parts, etc.

Third, it is also obvious that the real revenues that come from tariffs are not what they should be. A high tariff is conducive to "deals" which undermine the moral basis of the public administrative apparatus, and therefore of the country, not to mention losses to the Treasury.

The above considerations lead us to a specific recommendation: a 10 percent reduction of tariffs on food, raw materials, spare parts, medicine and intermediate goods related to production and marketing.

There are two general arguments against this step: a) a lower tariff would lead to the legal importation of finished goods that are competitive with nationally produced goods; and b) treasury revenues would shrink.

With regard to the first argument, it is necessary to concede that Bolivia has no industrial (manufacturing) base of any significance, so the macroeconomic impact of such a measure would be minimal. The consequences would be proportionally much less than in more industrialized countries such as Argentina, Chile and Peru, where a similar solution has been tried. But more importantly, we must also recognize that the majority of our industry simply processes imported raw materials (plastics, pharmaceuticals, beverages, textiles, tobacco, etc.). This means that with a lower tariff on raw materials, the costs of these industries would be lower, and thus their market prices would drop. That is, price competition stemming from the introduction of finished goods could be made up for by the cost advantages in the raw materials that are processed.

Concerning the second argument, it is very possible that lower tariffs would reduce tax evasion and smuggling, so that the level of revenues would be the same or higher.

In conclusion, we must make an empirical study of the proposed tariff reduction, taking into consideration the effect it would have in terms of lowering the cost of living, promoting the competitiveness of national industry, and raising treasury revenues. Other countries' experiences would seem to support the advantageousness of the measure.

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SOLDIERS CALLED IN TO HELP IN SUGAR HARVEST

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Santa Cruz, 29 October--The sugarcane harvest in this department is about over. Three sugar mills have announced officially that they will finish milling, in view of the considerable drop in raw material supplies. Meanwhile, the producers who received help from the Armed Forces when hundreds of soldiers were put to work cutting cane, say that thousands of tons will remain unharvested.

If the milling comes to a halt suddenly, it is unlikely that the scheduled sugar quota will be achieved, say experts. There will be a shortfall of at least 800,000 quintals, which could have a direct effect on domestic consumption.

In the National Commission for the Study of Cane and Sugar (CNECA) as well as the Federation of Sugarcane Growers, and in sugar industry circles, several arguments have been raised for this situation: the lack of timely credit disbursements, the bad roads that were impassable during the long rainy season and prevented sugarcane from reaching the mills, the lack of harvesters (resulting in an appeal to the Armed Forces), and the appalling lack of diesel (which, for reasons not explained by Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], immobilized a large number of agricultural machines and transport trucks). All these factors have conspired against one of the principal sectors of the Santa Cruz agroindustry.

Uncut Cane

The official agencies in charge of the sugar industry believe that if milling is brought to a standstill, some 10,000 hectares of cane will be left uncut, accounting for a production of 400,000 tons. That would be enough to cover the expected sugar shortage.

Cane producers say that the problem is more serious than what has been estimated, because it would lead to immediate disincentives, resulting in lower production next year.

The sugar mills in Santa Cruz, three private and one state-owned, have been working at a little over 50 percent of their installed capacity, according to official reports, due to raw material shortages. The cane producers argue that there is enough cane to meet the needs of the industrial centers, but that the price is low. Furthermore, say the growers, there are no reliable roads, and most of the local road networks were destroyed during the floods the year before last and have not been repaired.

Truckers cannot get to the fields, first of all because there are no roads, and secondly because of the diesel fuel shortage, which also paralyzed farm tractors. Now it is said that the little fuel that has been obtained is of bad quality, and has led to breakdowns of all engines. In this regard, YPFB has still not provided any explanation.

Announcements by Mills

The San Aurelio sugar mill announced a week ago that it will stop accepting cane. This Wednesday the UNAGRO mill, located in Minaros, 85 kilometers north of this city, made the same announcement. La Belgica is also about to stop milling. That would leave only the Guabira mill of the Bolivian Development Corporation.

Soldiers of different garrisons, who have been dispatched to this district to cut cane, are still at work, especially in the northern provinces.

The mills claim that the only reason for terminating the milling is the lack of raw materials.

The quota scheduled for this year was to be 5,999,100 quintals of sugar. To date, according to CNEGA, only 80 percent of that quota has been met. This means that there is a 20 percent shortfall, amounting to 800,000 quintals. No one would speculate about the consequences on the domestic market, where last year a similar shortage caused discontent and protests.

Despite measures taken on all levels, it has not been possible to fix all the roads washed out by the floods. More than 1,200 kilometers of roads directly linking the cane fields with the sugar mills have been destroyed totally. Many regions are still mudholes, and now another rainy season is beginning. Growers have resorted to all means possible to get the cane out; the only relatively practical way was to use tractors, until YPFB failed to come through with supplies, and there was an alarming shortage of diesel fuel. After several weeks, there was some unexplained change in the fuel, and according to truckers and growers, there are now engine breakdowns due to poor quality fuel.

Consequences

Sugar mill officials, as well as cane growing representatives, agree that the problem is serious. The number of unforeseeable factors has made it impossible to meet raw material needs, but growers have not had enough cooperation when they brought their problems to agencies at all levels, ever since the sugar harvest began more than 4 weeks behind schedule.

There is just one solution, according to producers, to prevent a sugar deficit in the country: The mills must be made to prolong the milling, and all institutions must be mobilized to repair the roads and cut and process the cane that is in the fields. No one knows how long it will take, but this is the only way to prevent new shortages, speculation and shady deals between sugar agents and distributors throughout the country.

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FARMERS TO RECEIVE LAND TITLES FROM AGRARIAN REFORM OFFICIALS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] The National Agrarian Reform Council will distribute property deeds to peasants all over the country until the end of this year, it was officially announced yesterday.

The deeds, according to the report, are being drawn up by the Agrarian Reform Council's Agrarian Courts, using the IBM system.

After the legal requirements are met, the agrarian deeds are to be signed by the president of the Agrarian Reform Council, and then turned over to the farmers in their own communities by special commissions.

Authorities have indicated their intention to "deliver as many as possible of these documents" in order to legalize landholding and allow the owners to apply for credit at the Bolivian Agricultural Bank and other credit institutions.

It was also stated that "adequate coordination" is being sought between the National Agrarian Reform Council and the agencies that deal with the agriculture sector.

In this regard, authorities of the National Agrarian Reform Council, after obtaining approval from their superiors, plan to meet soon with representatives of decentralized entities such as Community Development and the National Colonization Institute to "exchange ideas and avoid the dispersion of efforts and resources; to bring about effective development and achieve the total incorporation of Bolivian peasants into national life."

"We believe that with the technical work that has effectively been carried out, and the integration of peasants into national life, we can enhance the nation's development," stated Dr Jose Manuel Caballero, president of Agrarian Reform.

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CHAIRMAN DEFINES MAJOR CONAL OBJECTIVES

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] The National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL) will act as a link between the Commanders Junta and the business, labor and professional sectors when the government needs the opinion of the productive sectors on any new legislation or decree, it was announced yesterday by Gen (Ret) Juan Lechin Suraez, president of that commission.

General Lechin Suarez confirmed the CONAL proposals in his statements to the press after meeting with the president of the republic. He said it will advise the government "when the latter seeks its opinion," study the proposed laws and supreme decrees before they are promulgated and in addition will submit initiatives to the executive branch.

As is already known, the advisory body, created recently by the government, consists of 12 military officers, most of them retires, and a like number of civilians.

General Lechin Suarez explained that CONAL will not issue laws or decrees, but rather will study them, to "give its opinion and suggestions to the executive branch." It is not a legislative body, but a support agency of the executive branch, he said.

Likewise, the CONAL president said, this organization will not appoint ambassadors, that being a "function of the president of the republic."

Concerning his meeting with Gen Luis Garcia Meza, he said that he presented a report concerning CONAL's current activities and that the president of the republic, in turn, made several recommendations to expedite the work.

According to the report, CONAL is currently involved in establishing its internal regulations, with specific functions for its political, social, economic and international relations committees. He said the best reports indicate this work will be finished by 25 October and that from then on CONOL will begin to operate effectively. In that sense, he also said that its members will meet every Tuesday with the president of the republic.

Concerning CONAL's internal regulations, General Lechin Suarez said they are somewhat similar to the discussion rules in the legislative branch.

Elsewhere in his remarks, he also said that CONAL will suggest to the executive branch the need to undertake coordinated work with other state technical agencies, such as the National Economic and Planning Council (CONEPLAN) for study of economic affairs, and the National Political Commission (CONAPOL) for political affairs. He also announced that it will hire professionals to draw up specific proposals.

Asked about the scope of the state security law, to be published soon, he said that they still have not received the "pertinent legal instrument from the present executive branch." He added that they will make a statement if their advise is requested.

Dr Guido Valle Antelo, secretary general of CONAL, announced that workers' and peasants' representatives will soon be part of CONAL's subcommittees. He also said that the CONAL budget, which is still being studied, including the 1981 requests, will be "moderate," and that the organization will use "minimum support personnel."

Among its priority tasks, CONAL will study the scope of the new state political constitution, it will define the outlines of a new electoral law, so that elections may be held within a period which has not yet been determined.

Finally, it was announced that Gen (Ret) Roberto Iriarte Paz, a member of CONAL, has been replaced by Col Miguel Munoz. The appointment was made through decree law by the executive branch.

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CROP DIVERSIFICATION PROJECT OFFICIALLY INAUGURATED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Oct 80 Sec 2 p 5

[Text] In a special ceremony over the weekend, the minister of peasant and agricultural affairs, Col Julio Molina, opened the new central offices of the Chapare-Yungas Development Project (PRODES) in Cochabamaa.

The central offices of PRODES were formerly located in La Paz. Minister Molina, in the main speech of the day, said the transfer is based on "recommendations of several studies."

PRODES works simultaneously in Chapare and Yungas on regional development projects designed to improve the cultivation of coca. The minister also said that the transfer of the agency's central headquarters is an example of the government's decision to encourage "measures to benefit Cochabamba." He also said that by so doing, they are trying to take "concrete steps, through a solid, unimprovised strategy, to succeed effectively in the campaign against narcotics such as cocaine. The work of PRODES for a regional development of the Chapare, through diversification of crops and productive activities for the peasants, will permit a real improvement of the cultivation of coca to the levls required for the legal and traditional demand for this product."

Dr Winston Estremadoiro, executive director of PRODES, said that the present administration agreed to transfer the project offices and that the move had been previously frustrated in the "labyrinths of bureaucracy and the power vacuum."

Further on he revieved the "achievements and failures" of PRODES, from the first official steps to replace coca crops to the creation of the agency in 1977. He said that in the last 3 years PRODES has done the basic and feasibility studies, as well as the agroeconomic research contemplated in the "pilot" phase. "Having efficiently implemented this research, we can say that PRODES has a solvent base for the planning and implementation of the regional development of Chapare through diversification and the vertical integration of production," he indicated.

The executive director of PRODES referred also to the "unpleasant dimension of our work," and he cited in this regard the "impatience" of those who "have little concern for the principles" of those who are depending on regional development; those people would like to see an end to the plan for replacing the coca crops. He added that PRODES has emphasized the idea of regional development of the coca plantations. This dimension is not well understood by some sectors of public opinion, he said.

As for future prospects, he indicated that transferring the offices to Cochabamba will redound to the greater development of the Chapare. He also announced the start of an "experimental stage of operational tasks," and the creation of an infrastructure of improved plant and seed production in traditional and nontraditional categories in the Chapare. However, he said that the operational phase will depend on whether adequate financial aid is received.

Finally he said, "We expect our project to become a real beachhead which, through the experience and technology generated in the Chapara area, will lead to the effective and rational development of our Amazon region."

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BRAZIL SEEN AS IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY

PY142347 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Nov 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Challenge for Our Diplomacy"]

[Text] With his long experience in government and diplomacy, Ambassador Roberto Campos should have well-founded reasons for saying that within the scheme of strengthening U.S. defense mechanisms, Brazil will be one of the most important geopolitical elements in the foreign policy of President Ronald Reagan's future government. This idea involves broader aspects, and in practice it will materialize naturally from the recovery of the United States' international prestige as the leading Western power--a prestige that began to deteriorate during the Johnson Government and slipped further down during the Nixon administration.

Washington's interrelations with the world in general and with Brazil in particular make up coparticipants in that situation, because in the final analysis such coparticipation results from profound identification with a lifestyle characterized by political pluralism and free-market economy. Thus, once national interests are safeguarded, the different situations and economic developments duly considered, there is no reason to eschew a policy of closer integration with the White House in shouldering responsibilities for the Western way of life. Furthermore, our internal process of democratic normalization calls for the adoption of an external political point of reference to link us with the world.

We are not talking about establishing instruments for subordination or about mimicking political positions. We are talking about conducting relations on the basis that Latin America (and Brazil as part of it) constitutes a natural line of defense for open societies and liberal political philosophy despite the authoritarian nature of some Latin American governments. This fundamentally means that we have to analyze in depth our point of conflict and controversy with the United States, since only by knowing what separates us will we be able to know what effectively unites us and what will enable us to draw even closer together. Some points of contention are the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement and the protectionist trade barriers raised by the U.S. Government. There was also contention over the human rights situation in our country, but this has been smoothed out by our liberalization process and the increasingly reasonable attitudes adopted by the Carter Government.

There are, however, other points of contention not related to the possibly divergent foreign policies of Carter and Reagan but more precisely to our internal policy, our diplomatic orientation and to the course we set for our foreign trade. One of these

points, for instance, is the possibility that the United States may develop concern over Brazil's exports of conventional arms lest these exports (important in commercial terms) become a strategic alternative in the framework of a joint outlook for the defense of the West. Another point of contention may be the positions Brazilian diplomacy is taking regarding some third world countries, especially in Africa, which are lined up with the Soviet expansionist policy and, consequently, are in confrontation with the Western defense system. The pro-Arab leaning of our foreign policy, which can be explained (but not justified) by our oil dependency, is also at odds with the White House positions in defense of the state of Israel--positions that Reagan has promised to maintain.

Brazil's geopolitical, demographic or even economic importance demands that our diplomacy be prepared to respond to the new policy Reagan will adopt in the White House. In today's troubled world, the difficulties are not only political but also economic and financial on both sides. With Reagan's election, the market expectations raised the international parity of the dollar at a time when the solid German mark began to face difficulties due to the peculiar situation of the German economy. The petroleum crisis (with the outbreak of war between Iraq and Iran) will unavoidably force the Reagan Government to adopt an even more protectionist attitude toward U.S. goods, thus partially frustrating our prospects for exports to the United States. If we are not prepared for these eventualities, we run the risk of becoming entangled once again in senseless third world rhetoric.

Not only our diplomacy should be prepared for the new times to come. Before and above our diplomacy, our internal liberalization process should be consolidated so that once full political normalization has been attained, we as a nation may have a clear foreign policy to insure our rightful place on the international scene, especially in Latin America.

CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

COMMENT ON REAGAN--The image of Ronald Reagan as a warrior, that is, the image of the future U.S. President as a warrior, has received a boost from the remarks included in a report prepared by the military advisers of the president-elect. This report states: no part of the world can be considered outside the interests of the United States; the United States must make use of military force; the United States must prevent [words indistinct] even without the aid of its allies, even unilaterally. The report prepared by Reagan's advisers was released in (London) and is bound to give rise to unfavorable reactions. The European allies of the United States (?fear) getting involved in U.S. military actions. With Reagan as U.S. president, the entire world [words indistinct] from the U.S. arsenal. This is felt on the American continent. The fear that the United States will resume its policy of intervention, especially in Central America and the Caribbean, grows. [Text] [PY141340 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Nov 80]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--The need to put an end to the swift disruption of the balance of payments has forced the government to concentrate its efforts on encouraging exports and stimulating domestic savings in order to compensate for the inevitable decline of foreign income. In view of this, the struggle against inflation has been declared of secondary importance and will no longer be a priority target. According to a qualified government adviser, the system of incentives for exports which the government is putting together in order to prevent certain products from becoming unprofitable as a result of the exchange policy is bound to have inflationary effects; "however, we see no other way, because at this point the important thing is to export." The government has decided to take the responsibility for inflation not only because there is no way out other than concentrating efforts on balancing foreign accounts, but also because Planning Minister Delfim Netto, during his contacts with U.S., European and Japanese bankers, established the fact that it is the foreign debt and not inflation that worries the country's creditors. A government source indicated that this discovery by the minister explains Delfim's recent statement that inflation is a domestic problem which can be resolved by domestically implemented transfers of income. Since anti-inflation and balance of payments policies are bound to clash, there is no choice but to accept this conflict. [Excerpt] [PY141411 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 80 p 26]

INFLATION FIGURES--According to information released yesterday by the Getulio Vargas Foundation, inflation experienced a surge in October, reaching the 7.6 percent mark (it was 5.3 in September). Thus making the overall inflation for this year 84.6 percent and the inflation for the past 12 months 109.1 percent. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 1]

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS STRIKE--Florianopolis--Professors of the Federal University of Santa Catarina today called an indefinite strike in line with a decision made by the National Coordinating Board of Teachers Associations. They intend to remain on strike until all of their demands--which include a 48-percent salary increase, readjustments every 6 months and changes in career programs--are met. [Text] [PY180116 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 17 Nov 80]

SUPPORTS FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY--Brasilia--The Presidents of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), the Popular Party (PP), and the Workers Democratic Party (PDT) will today release a joint communique stating that the constituent assembly is a pact among the Brazilian people for the benefit of Brazil, and they will hold, for the first time, a joint press conference, thus launching a campaign to gain support for a national constituent assembly. [PY151316 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 4]

MACHINERY, TOOL EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 6 Nov (AFP)--According to information released by the Foreign Trade Department (CACEX), Brazilian exports of machinery and mechanical and electrical tools during the first 9 months of this year amounted to 186,323 tons worth $951,141,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 7 Nov 80]

SHOE EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 6 Nov (AFP)--The Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) has reported that Brazilian shoe exports for the first 9 months of this year amounted to 20,845 tons worth $267,897,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 7 Nov 80]

FRG STATE OFFICIAL--Rio de Janeiro, 6 Nov (TELAM)--(Lothar Spaeth), prime minister of the FRG state of Baden-Wurttemberg, who has spent 4 days on an official visit to Brazil during which he met with President Joao Figueiredo, will depart today for Buenos Aires. (Spaeth) arrived in Brazil last Saturday and has asked President Figueiredo for more facilities for German investments. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0220 GMT 7 Nov 80]

CSO: 3001

PROBLEMS IN ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH U.S. EXAMINED

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Oct 80 p A-3

[Editorial: "Relations With the United States"]

[Text] During a meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Chile, Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames took the opportunity to mention the state of economic and commercial relations with the United States, which are already important and give promise of continued expansion. In fact, the foreign minister, among other data, reported that this year overall trade will total $2 billion, that approved investments will exceed $3 billion and that the United States is the largest supplier of financial resources for the Chilean economy.

This is one of the few occasions on which an official from the political sector of the government, a principal example being the minister of foreign relations, has made reference to the subject of international economic relations, which are a substantial part of a country's overall foreign policy. In this regard, it is an auspicious indication that the concept of international policy is beginning to include in an explicit way the totality of factors which impinge upon its formulation and application. This is particularly necessary in Chile's case, in which the international success of foreign policy has been decisive in equilibrating the attitude of many foreign countries.

The foreign minister also said that not all aspects of economic relations with the United States can be viewed with equal optimism or sense of rapprochement, since there are some negative factors. The most delicate of these is the protectionist tendancy which is observed in the industrialized nations toward imports from the developing countries, which threatens to seriously alter the economic growth possibilities of the latter. Other countries, such as Brazil, are also following protectionist policies of a similar kind.

Other negative practices which the minister of foreign affairs underscored in his speech are the difficulties encountered in the application of the general system of preferences and the policy of some international financial organizations of making their loans subject to the fulfillment of political conditions imposed by those who control or decisively influence its decisionmaking process. All these situations introduce disturbing elements in the relations between the industrialized powers and the developing countries.

Just as the sector of relations with the United States has made progress and there has been satisfactory development in the commercial, economic and financial spheres, it is important to examine the possibilities of equal progress and improvement in the area of political and diplomatic relations. The requirements of our country's political independence can be harmonized and are compatible with the needs of an international coexistence based on mutual respect, as has been our permanent historical tradition.

The prospect of political detente should be analyzed, no matter what the outcome of the presidential elections of the United States. Whether there be a Democratic or Republican administration, the requirements of this advance are the same. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to make a significant effort at the diplomatic level.

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CSO: 3010

COMMENTARY SEES OPPOSITION MOVING INTO LABOR, UNIVERSITIES

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Pablo Rodriguez Grez: "The Path of the Opposition"]

[Text] There are many who naively believe that the opposition was defeated once and for all in the 11 September plebiscite. This is a crass error. Everything indicates that for the opposition, the election results are merely a slip that can be overcome. Nevertheless, things are definitely no longer the same. For many years, they speculated with a majority popular backing that could not be expressed because the institutional channels were closed. Now they can only draft specious arguments to justify the people's decision. In this task the government's adversaries have been successful abroad, but they have once again suffered a resounding defeat in Chile. One therefore has a curious dichotomy. While within the national sphere everyone understands and the majority of the people support the political path outlined by the Armed Forces for the construction of the future constitutional system, our circumstances are not known abroad and foreign governments and institutions continue to be the victims of intentional distorsions transmitted by traitors and agents of Soviet Marxism. Rather than relieve pressure unleashed against Chile, the plebiscite has helped to maintain it at practically the same level.

Labor and the University

In my opinion, the opposition has its eyes on labor and the universities, taking advantage -- it is said -- of the room which the regime allows it on those fronts. That is where it will use all the weight of its influence, hoping to ignite a resistance movement that will gradually be supported by other groups of citizens.

Naturally, the trade unions, as they gradually return to normal, allow acute social tensions to be generated. This activity is internationally organized and no Western country could be free of the general directives issued by one or several of the major world confederations. We are already acquainted with the dissuasive force they have. It is enough to recall the threats we suffered 2 years ago concerning the promulgation of the labor plan. In addition, there is the approaching social security reform, an especially important issue for a country with early retirements or candidates for retirement. This innovation, which could not be postponed without grave harm to our economy, will be used to try to ignite a labor reaction that could alter our coexistence and public peace.

Moreover, it is obvious that as long as the trade union organizations of the different countries bring pressure to bear on their respective governments to isolate Chile internationally, all of our diplomatic efforts will be useless and inadequate. For the time being, the political activists who have infiltrated the labor unions cannot subvert domestic order but on the other hand, they can help undermine the image of high government officials abroad.

The universities continue to be the chosen spot for all the revolutionary-type political groupings. In the university classrooms, one finds young people filled with idealism, rightfully concerned and searching for just political and social solutions. Such characteristics make them especially sensitive to the irresponsible slogans of the extremists which sound good and are apparently rational. We have seen this in recent days. Various figures without any academic prestige have visited different university campuses with the unconcealed purpose of altering and stirring up the atmosphere, in an attempt to bother students and then mobilize them behind an obscure and so-called objective.

The unsettling action of the partisan opposition will concentrate on these points. Consequently, the government must work efficiently on them to prevent a surprise.

Heavy Hand

With the rules of play defined as they now are, everything indicates the need for a heavier hand to correct the excesses toward which they are trying to drag us. Both in the labor unions and the universities, official tactics must be redesigned and existing legislation must be enforced, without any exceptions. Otherwise, relative tolerance will be interpreted as weakness and will open the way to wild adventures whose beginning is obvious but whose ending no one can predict.

It is also time to give the Chilean Foreign Service the characteristics it always needed. During this period of its institutional history, Chile is not served well by a professional "white glove" diplomacy. We now need a diplomacy on a war footing to neutralize the low blows dealt us nearly everywhere by the stubborn enemies of the military regime.

Only a heavy but just hand can properly guide the period beginning on 11 March. The president of the republic has shown that he has all the qualities required by the circumstances.

11,464
CSO: 3010

CODELCO TO INVEST HEAVILY IN COPPER MINING RENEWAL

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p D-4

[Text] Investments totaling $224 million will be made this year by the Copper Corporation (CODELCO) on its mining deposits.

This important figure is part of a total of $460 million which will be injected into the copper mining sector through projects to be implemented within the next 3 years.

The investments, which will be made with CODELCO's own funds, are to be used to update technologies, renovate equipment--some of which has been in operation since 1914--and exploit new sectors of deposits, to which end, for example, an entirely new mine will be constructed at El Teniente.

Maintenance of Production.

Weighty considerations advise that these investments be made, namely:

--The drop in mineral content of some ores, particularly those of Chuquicamata, are making it necessary to process a greater amount of mineralized rock to maintain production levels. One point in illustration which can be made is the fact that to obtain 1 ton of "wirebars" or electrolytic copper (kinds of refined copper) it is necessary to remove 132 tons of waste. In spite of this relative drop in mineral content, this year Chuquicamata will repeat its record of being the most productive copper mine in the world.

--Along with a decline in the copper content of the ore, it is necessary to face up to the growing hardness being encountered in the rock as the excavation is deepened.

--Scientific and technological advances call for the renewal of production processes, methods and systems to maintain output at the highest level in the world and to be cost competitive.

Up to now, Chile has been the largest producer of fine copper in the world. The most abundant reserves of this ore (25 percent of the world total) are to be found in its territory. Nevertheless, in order to maintain this lead and to not decrease production it is necessary to implement several costly projects.

In the following sections, EL MERCURIO reports the major investments programmed by the CODELCO from the present until 1983.

Chuquicamata

Total investment: $133 million

Expansion of concentrator:
The drop in the copper content of the ore calls for the processing of greater tonnages of ore to maintain current production levels.

Total cost: US$73,474,000
1980 investment: $30,000,000
Startup: First quarter of 1982.

Unit 12 Tocopilla:
This involves a new electric power plant designed to meet the increasing requirements of Chuquicamata and to replace older units. It includes installations for future operations using coal.

Total cost: US$53,347,000
1980 investment: US$5.5 million
Startup: First quarter of 1983.

Replacement of Operational Equipment

As in the case of the concentrator, this requirement is the result of a drop in the copper content of the ore and the longer distances which require greatest transport capability and scaled adaptation to the economy.

Total cost: US$58,939,000
1980 investment: US$6.2 million

El Salvador

Repair and Maintenance of the Foundry

Total investment: US$13.4 million
1980 investment: US$889,000
In operation.

Repair and Improvement of the Refinery

Total investment: US$8,812,000
1980 investment: US$1,353,000
In operation.

Expansion of the Concentrator by 30 Percent

Total investment: US$18,499,000
1980 investment: US$8.48 million
Startup: First quarter of 1982.

Change in Frequency

This project is the result of the hookup with the ENDESA [National Electric Power, Inc.] which will be extended to Diego de Almagro. The project was executed with an IBRD loan and will additionally benefit the Third Region, as it will supply energy for industrial and mining use.

Total investment: US$8.2 million
1980 investment: US$2.03 million
Startup: Third quarter of 1981.

Andina

Plan for Exploitation of the Tourmaline Breccia

The greater hardness of the ore and changes in the characteristics of the deposit have necessitated a new system of exploitation which calls for larger equipment for transport and crushing.

Total investment: US$20,477,000
1980 investment: US$4.43 million
In partial operation: "startup"

Los Leones Leach-ore Residue Reservoir [tranque de relave]

This reservoir is to replace the Piuquenes Dam, which is already exhausted. It will handle the leach-ore residues of the concentrating plant, which is located 18 km away, in a totally underground installation. The dam will have a capacity of 102 million m^3 and will have a 145-meter high retaining wall. It will occupy the hydrographic valley of the Los Leones River which was diverted from its course by means of a 4.5 km tunnel.

Total investment: US$43,350,000
1980 investment: US$8,409,000
Startup: in the first stage of operation.

Plan for Exploitation of Second Level

This project involves the operation of the deposit's second level of exploitation by the block subsidence method.

Total investment: US$11,390,000
1980 investment: US$3,380,000
Operational startup: Third quarter of 1983.

El Teniente

Future Mine

This includes the infrastructure necessary for exploitation of the primary mine (metalliferous ore) and development of the corresponding engineering for exploita-

tion of an ore with a lesser metal content and greater hardness. The most important part of this project is the underground room for primary crushing, with a capacity for the processing of 25,000 tons per day.

Total investment: US$44,549,000
1980 investment: US$15,312,000
Operational startup: Third quarter of 1982.

Colihues Dam

This will replace the Cauquenes Dam, which is already exhausted, and will handle the leach-ore residues of the Sewell and Colon concentrator plants, located 60 km away. It has a capacity of 170 million m^3 and will inundate an area of 700 hectares.

Total investment: US$94,763,000
1980 investment: US$9,921,000
In operation: "startup"

Oxygen Plant

With production of 392 tons per day of oxygen, this plant will permit a substantial saving of energy in the fusion processes.

Total investment: US$10,945,000
1980 investment: US$6,535,000
Startup: Fourth quarter of 1980.

Projects Under Study

In addition to the above-mentioned projects, CODELCO has several other investments under study for the generation of energy, technological research and new processes. The most important studies are: a study on overall development for the Chuquicamata and El Teniente Divisions; on site lixiviation (Chuquicamata); energy generation in upper Cachapoal (El Teniente); identification of greater reserves in the Rio Blanco deposit (Andina); and solar drying and the harnessing of this energy (El Salvador).

An extensive exhibit of the projects which our copper mining sector is developing will be prepared with illustrative charts and detailed models for the CODELCO booth at the next Industrial Fair in Santiago.

The making of the above-mentioned investments, in addition to those being considered by the private copper mining sector, according to estimates of the Copper Commission, will permit our country to practically double production in the next decade and will give strong impetus to national development.

8143
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

CANADIAN BILATERAL TRADE--A group of 22 Canadian businessmen arrived in Santiago yesterday to participate in the third Chile-Canada business seminar that will begin tomorrow. Michael Milroy, head of the delegation that arrived yesterday, said that there are many Canadian investments in Chile and that the number is gradually increasing as a result of the joint meetings of businessmen which began in 1978. He added that commercial trade between the two countries entered a process of growth in recent years which has broad projections. In 1978, bilateral trade amounted to $80.5 million, which figure rose to $106.5 million in 1979. During the first 6 months of this year, the volume of trade amounted to $74 million. Milroy said that Canada can offer interesting technicological goods and machinery for the wood, fishing, mining, communications and other sectors. For its part, Chile has a very good market for its fruit and vegetable exports, he said. The Chilean chapter of the Interbusiness Committee is headed by businessman and banker Javier Vial, while the Canadian section is headed by George Hunter, who arrived in Chile on Friday. At 1030 hours tomorrow morning, the opening session of the seminar will be held in the Conference Room of the BHC [expansion unknown]. Speaking at the session will be Miguel Kast, minister and director of ODEPLAN [National Planning Office], and Javier Vial. In the afternoon, the speakers will be Canadians Derek Chase, from Atomic Energy International, and Andrew Lindsay, from Corere, and Chilean Rolf Luders, among others. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 p C-1] 11,464

OIL SAVINGS CREDITS--The Production Development Corporation (CORFO) has established a line of credit for medium-size and small companies that have proposals for saving energy derived from hydrocarbons or for modifying their current systems of generating power based on oil in order to use other types of fuel. This information was released yesterday by the head of development of that national organization, Major Hernan Velasquez, who said that the credits have a minimum amount of 500 development units. Up to 80 percent of a project can be financed for up to 7 years at an annual interest rate of 10.5 percent. Velasquez also said that resources will be provided to finance the respective feasibility projects and added that CORFO is developing various programs for the purpose and in order to seek nontraditional forms of energy. Among others, he emphasized a study on the use of water resources in the southern and northern zones, on rivers with a low flow. He said that a project has been completed on the Pulelfu River and its hydrographic basin and that it has been concluded that it is economically profitable to set up small plants generating between 5 and 20 megawatts. The total power that might result from the massive implementation of these structures amounts to some 300 megawatts. Velasquez indicated that a cooperative in the region is ("I believe") completing studies for the installation of the

first small plant with a generating capacity of 5 megawatts, called El Capullo. Another study which evaluates the use of fuel in the country could result in savings of up to 5 percent on the amount of oil consumed, meaning a savings of $50 million annually. This work joins another on solar energy for industrial use by means of which 4 percent of the oil used in the country could be conserved. This means a savings of $40 million annually. Velasquez reported that practical tests are being conducted with Chilean copper and molybdenum ores in Switzerland and that the results will be known by December. A third project has to do with the massive use of animal wastes, whose potential is the generation of alcohol amounting to 10,000 barrels (the equivalent in oil). The necessary investment is $200 million. The study will be finished by the end of the year. Finally, concerning geothermy, Velasquez announced the completion of a new technical evaluation study at El Tatio and Puchuldiza due to the fact that recent analyses have shown that the power plants will not supply all the energy generating potential which the wells have. He said that rights on El Tatio will be put up for bids as soon as possible to transfer the operating risks to private parties. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 1] 11,464

COAL RESERVES REPORTED--Chile has potential bituminous and sub-bituminous coal reserves amounting to nearly 1 billion tons, the equivalent of 300 to 400 million tons of oil. This announcement was made yesterday by the head of development of CORFO, Maj Hernan Velasquez, who added that these stocks mean a total energy supply of at least 50 years. The development official revealed the status of various coal projects in the country's 12th and 8th regions, emphasizing progress at the Pecket, Dorotea and Isla Riesco deposits in the 12th region and the Arauco and Lebu deposits in the 8th region. Velasquez said that to date, nearly $8 million have been invested in feasibility studies at five exploration spots and that the call for bids has already been made for Pecket. Six national and foreign consortiums participated in the bidding. Dorotea is still in the study phase and at Isla Riesco, analyses will be completed in 1981, at which time a decision will be made on whether to work the deposit or keep it as a national reserve. Concerning the deposits in the 8th region, Velasquez said that feasibility studies will be completed in November and December of 1981 and that after the initial prospecting is done, the path to be followed will be decided upon. Estimated reserves at each of the deposits are as follows: Pecket, 115 million tons (sub-bituminous coal); Isla Riesco, 800 million tons (sub-bituminous); Lebu, 60 million tons (bituminous coal); Dorotea (sub-bituminous); and Arauco (bituminous), as yet undetermined. The differences in heating potential between the bituminous coal in the 8th region and sub-bituminous coal in the 12th region are from 7,000 to 8,000 kilocalories per kilogram for the former and from 4,000 to 5,000 kilocalories for the latter. If Pecket begins to be worked, it is estimated that annual production will be about 2 million tons, while the figure will be 2 to 4 million tons per year at Isla Riesco. No estimates are available for the other deposits. Velasqudz reported that in order to achieve the level of production given for Pecket, an investment of $100 million is needed, in which case the average extracting cost would be between $50 and $55 per ton, compared with $65 to $80 per ton for deposits now being worked. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p C-1] 11,464

CSO: 3010

PAPER DEPLORES COUNTRY'S 'MORAL DECADENCE'

PA082318 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 29 Oct 80 p 12A

[Editorial: "The Rescue of Institutionality"]

[Text] No country or society in the world, regardless of its political creed, can survive without a legal or institutional system. When this system deteriorates or is flagrantly and openly violated society enters a crisis. Although Costa Rica is considered as an example of social and political democracy in Central America and the Caribbean, the truth is another thing.

For many years and under different administration the weakening of our institutions and democratic values has been obvious, along with a lack of authority and a widespread condoning of lawbreaking and subversion. There is also a fear of assuming responsibilities and a hostile attitude to judicial or police intervention to restore order and law.

Based on this symptom of profound decline, the weekly magazine U.S. NEWS [as published] says in its latest edition that even if the political violence in Central America has not altered life in Costa Rica, its moral decline can nevertheless affect its institutional life.

No matter how much it hurts, we must look back at what has been occurring recently in our country and admit that indeed we have a sick democracy. The violence in Central America has not reached us with the brutality that other countries in the area are suffering, but it has involved us, it has contaminated our republican way of life and our territory has become a sanctuary for guerrillas and leftwing and rightwing adventurers. The government does not have the military force, the means, or the political courage to put an end to this situation.

The recent conflict at the technological institute, created by a group of students who decided to challenge authority, was proof of that moral crisis and lack of authority which is eroding our democracy. For 2 weeks that group held a stronghold in the institute and refused to allow faculty members, administrative personnel or anyone else in. It was only yesterday morning that the police, with a court order issued by a judge in Cartago, ejected the students. After much talk and indecision, institutional and legal order, so seriously affected by this group of students, was restored in the country.

The institutional and democratic awareness of the country has been weakened to such an extent that many persons from various cultural and social levels had trouble discovering what is at stake with the takeover of the institute. Demagogic populism, temporizing, the strange tendency, unfortunately predominant now, to favor law-breakers when the authorities try to do their duty, and confused ideas and concepts to justify any criminal or subversive action are clear evidence of the "moral decadence" of our democracy.

Fortunately this time we have been able to save institutionality and legal order. However, we must not create illusions for ourselves. A mediocre, inefficient and leaderless educational system has produced high school and university students who are political illiterates. Our young people in general lack a clear knowledge of the institutional system of their own country. Often there is no way of telling whether this is the result of supine ignorance or of a vulgar activist Marxism which comes from a lack of political culture. This explains actions so openly criminal as the ones some students at the technologic institute of Cartago have just carried out.

In back of this situation is the gloomy idea that things are to be gotten in either a nice or a bad way, and that if one gets them the bad way this means having a revolutionary awareness and being a tool of change. This is why the threat of violence is usually a condition for dialog and negotiations.

CSO: 3010

U.S. ECONOMIC 'ATTACK' ON ECUADOR CRITICIZED

PA201857 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 Nov 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Imperious behavior has always been present in U.S. foreign policy. Washington has always thought it can do anything in the world, especially in Latin America and the Caribbean, to satisfy the interest of imperialist monopolies.

Although the Cuban revolution and other later revolutionary process have shown the northern enemy that imperialist arrogance is vigorously rejected in the present times, the United States does not renounce its policy of impositions, threats, blackmail and all kinds of coercion. Being a government of imperialist consortiums, any tennant of the White House can become furious as soon as any of the U.S. transnationals is held back in its depredations anywhere in the world. Many examples of this Washington attitude can be mentioned, but it is enough to recall its permanent hostility toward Cuba and the overthrow of the Chilean constitutional government of popular unity.

Now, Ecuador is the country that has been economically attacked. Its traditional tuna fish exports to the U.S. market have been prohibited by the United States. The measure, which greatly affects this South American country's economy, is a reprisal for the capture of U.S. tuna fishing boats fishing illegally inside Ecuador's 200 miles of territorial seas.

Like most of the Third World countries with coastlines, Ecuador proclaims 200 miles of territorial seas; that is, an exclusive economic zone. But the United States, which haughtily considers itself lord and master of all the seas, insists on disavowing this act of sovereignty by almost all coastal countries, which, in addition, have the support of the top international organization.

The economic aggression perpetrated today by United States against Ecuador has been known for months by Mexico, has been applied to Peru on several occasions as well as to other countries of the region which try to protect their wealth in the face of the U.S. transnationals' unlimited exploitation.

It is being assured in press circles of the area that these companies headquartered in California are encouraged by the victory of Ronald Reagan, former governor of that state and future president of the United States, who promised during his campaign that his government would send warship to protect the fishing boats fishing illegally in waters of Ecuador and other countries.

Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde replied to this aggressive statement when he said that there is no responsible government willing to dispatch warships to enforce compliance with something that is forbidden by law.

All of Ecuador's social sectors have repudiated this show of imperialist arrogance and have even asked the Quito government not only to embargo the catch of the pirate fishermen, but also to confiscate U.S. vessels engaging in this illegal activity. In addition, Ecuador has received generalized continental backing it its firm position of rejecting imperialist economic blackmail.

Whatever the cost, warned Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, our country will defend its sovereignty over the 200 miles of territorial seas.

CSO: 3010

COMMENTS ON VENEZUELAN DECISION ON BARBADOS BOMBING

Attorney General's Criticism

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Interview with Idalberto L. de Guevara Quintana, Cuban attorney general, by Eduardo Gonzalez]

[Text] Because of the wave of indignation that the arbitrary acquittal of the criminals who blew up the Cuban airplane has aroused in our people and throughout the world, Idalberto L. de Guevara Quintana, Cuban attorney general, was interviewed.

He stated: "Like all the Cuban attorneys and like all the Cuban people, we are indignant about this maneuver against justice, this shameful act of the military court and the present Venezuelan Government. It was committed against international law and in open contradiction to all legal norms in all nations.

"This deed can be called a legal barbarism; it has been condemned by international public opinion. All honest jurists are indignant as are intellectuals and celebrities throughout the world, even in Venezuela.

"This is one more action against the revolution perpetrated by imperialism and the servile rulers who play its game. Acquittal of that gang of criminals is itself a barbaric crime.

"There is convincing evidence--as Venezuelan officials have revealed and as the proceedings of the trial revealed--that the accused are responsible for a crime that can be called genocide. It aroused the repudiation of the entire world, even the Venezuelan people. It is impossible now to say that these people are innocent."

[Question] What is your opinion of the position assumed by Judge Delia Estaba Moreno?

[Answer] Her statements are very valuable in exposing this clumsy maneuver because Delia Estaba knew about the case. She issued the arrest warrant for the criminals when the guilt of the accused became obvious from the evidence and clues.

From the very beginning, Delia Estaba had to withstand pressure and even threats without yielding. The removal of this case from her court to a military court is undoubtedly part of the maneuver aimed at freeing the guilty. Her recent statements reaffirm her just position in this case.

Latin American Criticism

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 pp 41-42

[Article by Mario G. del Cueto, based mainly on telephone interviews held by Radio Havana Cuba: "Crime of International Treason, Affront to Justice"]

[Text] Day after day, week after week, the number of opinions about the infamous decision made by a Venezuelan military court to acquit those accused of the abominable sabotage of a Cuban airplane which killed the passengers and crew 4 years ago continues to grow. These texts which BOHEMIA is publishing reveal energetic condemnation of the crime committed and unanimous repudiation throughout the world by those who clamor for justice.

Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party, stated in a telephone interview: "Like everyone else, I was indignant to hear of that brazen acquittal of those guilty of such a hideous crime. What I noted most was that a Venezuelan military court had taken that position when they had sufficient evidence of the guilt of the accused. In the second place, it is clear that that decision of the Venezuelan military court was part of the foreign policy of the government of that country which, in recent times, has been against the interests of the people of Venezuela and the other peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean. It contrasts with Venezuelan policy during the administration of Carlos Andres Perez. The Venezuela of Luis Herrera Campins seems allied with the Salvadoran Christian Democrat military junta and connected with the anti-Cuban campaign orchestrated from the United States and carried out in the area in recent months."

Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, had not recovered from his astonishment when he was contacted by telephone. He said: "It seems outrageous that a court would acquit those criminals who committed such a hideous crime which all mankind has condemned. It represents an intolerable escalation in international crime. We Puerto Rican socialists condemned that crime with all our strength. We hoped the Venezuelan authorities would respond to the universal clamor and assume a position consistent with a so-called civilized country. Therefore, we are indignant about the news that these villains, true international terrorists, have been acquitted by a Venezuelan military court which answers directly to the president of Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins

Rogelio Sinan, Panamanian playwright, poet and narrator, joined the protest, calling the acquittal of the murderers a "barbarism." "They should have been given the maximum sentence. It is a flagrant contradiction of the way the trial was handled initially under President Carlos Andres Perez. The present Venezuelan Government's procedure seems to me to be very harmful to the international prestige of that country. This is also true of the support that it gives to the criminal junta in El Salvador. The Venezuelan people themselves are asking their rulers to break off relations with that regime that massacres Salvadorans daily."

Alfredo Vazquez Carrizosa, former Colombian foreign minister, said that, legally speaking, "the case can be called a /denial of justice/ [in boldface]; that is, the sentence is in open contradiction with the facts. These facts are evidence that makes it necessary to sentence those who were guilty of a crime....In short, there is no reason not to punish a terrible crime known throughout the continent."

Leonidas Rodriguez, president of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party, expressed his indignation on the telephone also. He added: "This has unquestionably affected and moved all of Latin America because it is a dismal precedent. In our America and throughout the world, it was expected that these criminals would be appropriately punished....A decision of this nature is more or less tied to a position like that of the Salvadoran junta which is hurting the Salvadoran people and revolutionaries so much."

Manuel Galich, a Guatemalan intellectual and director of the Latin American Theater of Casa de las Americas, first referred to the position of the Venezuelan Government. He said: "First of all, I want to repeat something that everyone is aware of. I question whether the government of Luis Herrera Campins and the military system can be called Venezuelan now because, in reality, the foreign policy that this government has followed--especially its support for the Salvadoran junta, for example--is condemnable. Now, the request for acquittal of the Barbados criminals is absolutely against the will of the Venezuelan people who are indeed Venezuelan. I want to say that both cases--the support for the Salvadoran junta and the decision to acquit the criminals--do not really express Venezuelan interests, tradition or dignity. Consequently, I question whether this government and its military system can even call themselves Venezuelan." Galich added: "In the Barbados incident, world public opinion without any restriction or limitation--that is, massively, torrentially--has expressed its indignation."

Cenaro Carnero Checa, secretary general of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, energetically condemned the injustice in his habitual style. He stated: "This is an affront to justice and to human rights. The judge of the military court, the army and President Luis Herrera Campins are implicated in it. Why have they done it? It is part of an anti-Cuban campaign. It is necessary to oppose it because it is not only shameful from a legal point of view but in defense. Herrera Campins is totally responsible. As a journalist and in my position as a representative of the Latin American press, I have appealed to the Venezuelan Journalists Association to declare him 'persona non grata' because he is a member of that professional institution. With his attitude, he not only mocks the human conscience but the code of ethics of that sector which prohibits support for criminals."

Former Dominican president Juan Bosch, a writer and novelist, had a stopover in Cuba. After giving his impressions of the meeting of Parliamentarians for Peace held in Bulgaria which he had just left, he said he had heard of the reprehensible decision of the Venezuelan military court when he was in Sofia at a ceremony given by the Bulgarian prime minister. Later he read in the press about the question we asked. "In the first place, I believe it is necessary to say that the sabotage against the Cuban airplane in Barbados, a truly abominable deed, must be viewed not as a personal action by two or three members of Crime and Terror International but as an episode in the world struggle, the battle, between capitalism and socialism. In this case, it is a battle on Cuban terrain; therefore, it is necessary to start from the assumption that the Barbados crime had deeper roots. I believe that that Caracas acquittal was not due merely to the whims of the Venezuelan military. In the first place, the military obey orders in Venezuela and someone gave them. In the second place, that someone was surely President Luis Herrera Campins; he, in turn, must have received them from a much greater power than his in Venezuela. I mean this is part of an international policy that is interested in having those who committed the crime released."

Gerardo Gonzalez, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Party of Panama--the government party--called it "surprising and inconceivable" that any court in Latin America, whether civilian or military, would ask for the acquittal of confessed professional murderers who killed innocent passengers on a commercial airplane, no matter what the nationality. It is known to the Latin American and world public that there were sufficient confessions and evidence to give the maximum sentences to the terrorists implicated in the shocking sabotage of the Cuban airplane in Barbados in 1976."

In a telephone conversation with the secretary general of the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party in San Jose, Manuel Mora Valverde expressed himself in these terms: "Naturally, we are not so stupid as to not understand that the Venezuelan Government is behind this verdict. It is inspired by a feeling of ill will, a desire to strike a blow against Cuba and against the entire revolutionary movement of the continent which the Cuban revolution leads. This base desire, this unfortunate position of a government that, in this way, joins its actions with the interests of U.S. imperialism and international reactionaries is actually the result of a political movement that is already giving bloody and painful demonstrations in Central America."

Guillermo Toriello, former Guatemalan foreign minister and a man of international prestige, is an unreserved friend of Cuba. After an analysis of the reprehensible decision of the Venezuelan military court in the Barbados case, Toriello concluded by saying: "A verdict dictated under such conditions--the flagrant violation of the procedural and substantive norms of International Penal Law for crimes against mankind and terrorist actions--is a verdict that constitutes a true legal monstrosity."

Manuel Maldonado, Puerto Rican writer and professor, said: "Venezuelan public opinion has been against that decision. I think that that verdict is also tied to the U.S. acquittal of the terrorists who killed Orlando Letelier. There is also the hand of certain international agencies in this which act under orders to do that type of thing....I want to use this occasion to energetically and firmly condemn this reprehensible acquittal of these criminals who committed an act of international treason."

7717
CSO: 3010

POSITION ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS STATED AT UN

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 6

[Text] United Nations, 7 October (PL [Prensa Latina])--Cuba expressed the opinion that the achievement of an international accord, which would prohibit the placement of nuclear arms in countries in which they do not exist, would be to the benefit of international peace and security.

A response given by the government of Cuba to a petition submitted by the UN secretary-general to all countries points out that an international accord along these lines would constitute an effective way to control armaments.

"The nonplacement of nuclear arms in the territory of countries where those arms currently do not exist would be an effective contribution to the system of nuclear nonproliferation and would help strengthen the atmosphere of confidence necessary for the continuation of disarmament negotiations with the proper success,"the Cuban reply pointed out.

The text makes it clear that this measure cannot be understood in the sense that it would approve the existence of nuclear arms on the territory of countries which already have them and its adoption would have to be accompanied by certain guarantees.

It adds that all countries have the right to have the kind of weapons they consider pertinent to the defense of their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

It underscores the fact that the renunciation of this right cannot be considered without the recognition of and respect for the ability of all countries freely to decide their destiny and to pick the economic, political, and social system that most suits the interest of their peoples and without an end being put to the hostile and aggressive actions which are being carried out against them.

To achieve the accord--the Cuban reply points out--it is indispensable for the imperialist powers to put an end to their policy of hostility and

aggression against all countries, which would permit the existence of an acceptable climate of confidence, peace, and security.

The note adds that military threats, manifestations of "cold-war" policy must cease,furthermore, that foreign military bases must be dismantled and that it is indispensable not to impose any further and to lift existing measures involving unjust economic sanctions.

The accord, which would prohibit the placement of nuclear arms in countries which do not have them, must go hand in hand with another one preventing the use or the threat of the use of force in international relations and an instrument which would guarantee the security of states that do not have nuclear arms against the employment of such arms.

The Cuban reply asserts that nuclear arms, the constant growth of their number, as well as their dissemination and development constitutes the greatest threat facing mankind right now.

It also makes mention of the voluminous resources taken up by the arms race with the subsequent negative effect deriving from that regarding economic and social development as well as international peace and security.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim asked all countries for their opinions regarding the possibility of arriving at an international accord which would prohibit the placement of nuclear arms in countries which do not have this type of armament right now.

5058
CSO: 3010

SOVIET COURSES FOR NUCLEAR SPECIALISTS DESCRIBED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Juana Borges]

[Text] In order to train the specialists needed for the nation's nuclear development, soon selection procedures will begin to determine which pre-university students will study abroad, primarily in the Soviet Union.

Between the 15th and 20th of this month, pre-university campuses will begin receiving the forms for students to request enrollment in the nuclear-related majors and specializations, among which are:

Nuclear physics (theoretical and experimental): The study of the atomic nucleus and all the processes that are involved, such as radioactive disintegration, nuclear reactions, nuclear fusion, etc.

Radiochemistry: Oriented basically toward the production of radioactive isotopes and the study of their nature, behavior and practical applications.

Nuclear electronics: Involving the design and construction of the nuclear instrumentation necessary to carry out many types of experiments and research in the nuclear field.

Applied mathematics and electronic computation: To guarantee the mathematical, informational and technical accuracy of the computers used in the calculation centers of various institutions.

Nuclear reactors: Involving the projection, construction, assembly, operation, repair and maintenance of nuclear reactors.

Automation of thermal energy processes: The study of tasks involved in the automation, control and administration of nuclear reactors.

Requirements

The requirements for studying these nuclear fields are: Maintain a grade point average higher than 95 points, with the same average in mathematics, physics and chemistry during pre-university studies; satisfactorily pass the psychometric test that is given to applicants to measure their aptitude and personality; achieve good results

in the teaching portion of the Preparatory School; and maintain a good attitude toward studies and other tasks directed by political and mass organizations.

This information was provided at the Ministry of Education headquarters by Comrades Miguel Alfonsin Fernandez, Angel Cardoso del Llano and Antonio Bolufe, all of the Executive Secretariat for Nuclear Affairs.

8926
CSO: 3010

MEMBER REPRESENTATION IN WORLD BANK SCORED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Commentary by Mario Blanco]

[Text] The joint annual meeting of the IMF and the IBRD--or World Bank--was held recently in Washington in the midst of unresolved contradictions between the industrialized capitalist countries and the underdeveloped countries.

It is clear from the closing speeches by Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the IMF, and Robert McNamara, president of the IBRD, that the participants in that financial forum did not reach agreement on the increased financial needs of the underdeveloped countries, whose need for those funds is even more urgent now due to the economic crisis shaking the capitalist world.

The industrialized capitalist countries, which are maintaining their political and financial control over both organizations, flatly refused to increase aid to the underdeveloped countries and insisted that the IMF and the IBRD continue to be the "guardians" of the capitalist world's monetary and financial system.

On this occasion--as on previous occasions--the industrialized capitalist countries went against the demands of the underdeveloped countries, which were calling for better conditions in international trade, stabilized prices for their export commodities (above all their raw materials), and the elimination of political discrimination in the granting of loans by the IMF and the IBRD.

The economies of the underdeveloped countries are being affected by the system of reduced imports and higher exports that is being applied by the industrialized capitalist countries. Added to that are the granting of short-term loans at high interest rates and intensified protectionism.

The United States, for example, sends one-third of its exports to those countries while extracting raw materials from them at low prices. As a result of that and other harmful practices, the current balance of payments deficit for the underdeveloped countries as a group is expected to rise to $105 billion, while the general debt for all types of loans exceeds $390 billion.

On the eve of the meeting and also during it, the ministers of 24 underdeveloped countries, speaking for more than 100 countries in the same condition, called for

a revision of the joint policy of the IMF and the IBRD. Their demand called for lifting the conditions on which loans are granted.

That "group of 24" proposed that the total loans be increased by $73 billion during the next 6 years. But the basic demands of those countries were rejected. The industrialized capitalist countries revised only a few of the less important conditions governing the obtaining of loans, leaving the system itself sacrosanct.

In the speeches by representatives of the industrialized capitalist countries, especially those by Geoffrey Howe, British chancellor of the Exchequer, Hans Matthoefer, West German minister of finance, and William Miller, U.S. secretary of the Treasury, it was made clearly evident that those countries wish to take advantage of the difficult economic and financial situation of the underdeveloped countries to force the latter to carry out "structural reforms" in their economies. What this actually means is that the latter must abandon their plans for developing their national economies and adapt them to the interests of the main industrial states of the West.

But those attempts encountered energetic resistance from the underdeveloped countries. Tanzanian Minister for Finance and Planning Jamal strongly condemned the spokesmen for the capitalist world for saying they favor "free" trade while in fact practicing the most blatant protectionism.

Liberia's Minister of Planning and Economy Nah-Tipoteh, who spoke in behalf of the group of African countries, said that the latter are alarmed by the serious worsening in the terms of trade. The price of export goods has declined considerably in recent years, while the price of import goods, services, foodstuffs, and petroleum has risen markedly.

For his part, India's Minister of Finance Venkataraman called attention to the fact that the capitalist countries place all kinds of obstacles in the way of exports of industrial products by the underdeveloped countries.

The meeting in Washington made it clear that the IMF's decisions are monopolized in fact by the five most powerful industrialized capitalist countries: the United States, Japan, Great Britain, France, and the FRG. Those countries control 40.49 percent of that institution's votes, and they also control 44 percent of the special drawing rights (SDR's), representing $22.7 billion.

That is in contrast with the position of the 17 most backward countries in the underdeveloped world, which as a group control 1 percent of the votes and less than $120 million in SDR's.

Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela have a vote equal to 5.8 percent of the total, and their SDR quotas total $2,395 million, or 6.1 percent.

All the Latin American countries together possess $3,754.9 million in SDR's--9.6 percent of the total--while their vote amounts to 10.37 percent.

Of the above-mentioned five most powerful capitalist countries, the United States holds the greatest decisionmaking power and the largest volume of SDR's (19.85 percent of the votes and $8,405 million (approximately 22 percent of the total) in SDR's).

Next in order of importance after the United States are Great Britain, with 6.95 percent of the votes and $2,925 million in SDR's; the FRG with 5.14 percent of the votes and $2,156 million in SDR's; France: 4.58 percent and $1.919 million; and Japan: 3.97 percent and $1,659 million in SDR's.

This recent meeting in Washington has proven once again that the underdeveloped countries cannot rely on the "help" of the industrialized capitalist countries and that their just demands are always frustrated.

The Washington meeting also showed that the demands for a complete revision of relations between the underdeveloped nations and the industrialized capitalist countries are continuing to grow.

At the same time as the meeting in Washington, the ministers of the Group of 77 announced that a meeting would be called in 1981 in connection with economic cooperation among the underdeveloped countries. The communique says that because of the current difficulties in their international economic relations and the sharp disagreements between the industrialized capitalist countries and the underdeveloped countries, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation among the latter.

11798
CSO: 3010

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION HEAD DISCUSSES 1981 MEETING

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 58

[Interview with Pio Carlo Terenzio, secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union, by Susana Tescro: "September 1981, 68th Interparliamentary Union Conference"]

[Text] Mr Pio Carlo Terenzio, secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union, gave BOHEMIA exclusive statements about the 68th conference of that organization which will be held in Havana. Terenzio visited our country to make initial preparations for the event that will be held from 15 September to 23 September 1981.

Terenzio said: "I heard Fidel Castro speak for the first time at the United Nations; it was in the fall of 1960. I have known ever since that he was the inspiration for Cuba. At that time, I was a UNESCO official; I held several jobs there from 1948 to 1970."

[Question] Was that the beginning of your political career?

[Answer] I do not have a political career; I have not had a political career. I studied international law at the University of Rome and also at the International Law Institute in Geneva. In that same capital, I started as an official of the International Labor Organization. Then I went to UNESCO in 1948 and, in 1970, I began as secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union. I repeat that I do not have a political career because, as an international official, it is necessary to be above national interests of any country.

[Question] Then we will change our question. Was that the beginning of your political training in international work?

[Answer] That is more like it. If we call it training, I have spent 32 years training myself in international politics.

[Question] The Interparliamentary Union has existed since 1889. At what time did this organization change in favor of the developing countries?

[Answer] As you know, the union has existed since the end of the past century. Although those problems existed at that time, they were not mentioned. In 1889, the main thing was the organization of international cooperation for peace. Development was first mentioned in the 1950's. The first decade of development was

considered to be from 1960 to 1970, the second from 1970 to 1980 and now the third will be from 1980 to 1990. Also at that time decolonization was first mentioned.

[Question] How has our country participated in the union?

[Answer] Cuba has very actively participated ever since it joined the union. For example, in Lisbon, Cuba presented a proposal on illiteracy that caused a great impression because Cuba has particular experience in this field. You began a literacy period in 1961 with one of the most intensive campaigns in the world. I believe that you have continued because a literacy campaign must be a permanent, constant effort. Cuba does this. Education is in the hands of the people and a minimum of ninth grade education is requested now. There has also been structured academic education because, in addition to adult literacy, primary, intermediate and advanced schools have been well developed. Another thing I can tell you: the Cuban parliament is already very popular in the union. With its serious and sustained work, it is gaining great prestige among the member countries.

[Question] Is it significant that a country that has been a member for only 4 years has been selected to host the most important activity of the union?

[Answer] It is; this is a sign of the prestige that the Cuban parliament has won in the union. Your country has distinguished itself as an excellent leader of the Movement of Nonalined Countries, especially in economic affairs in favor of the poor countries. Therefore, at the 67th Interparliamentary Union Conference held in Berlin in September 1980, one of the most important resolutions--the one on economic affairs--included the proposal President Fidel Castro made at the United Nations concerning the $300 billion that the industrialized countries should contribute to the developing countries.

[Question] What do you think of the conditions of the site for the 68th conference?

[Answer] I could summarize them in a single word: excellent. The Palacio de las Convenciones has everything needed for an event of this type. It has very good installations and quality equipment. In addition to the material conditions, I have found sympathy and support from Cuban Government authorities.

[Question] What would you compare this Interparliamentary Union Conference to?

[Answer] It is an event of similar scope to the sixth summit of the nonalined countries held recently in Havana.

[Question] What will be the main topics on the agenda for the 68th conference?

[Answer] Very generally, we could speak of development, energy and decolonization but, as you know, international politics can change from one minute to the next and the conference is almost a year away. More recent topics would have to be added. The union council will meet in Manila in April; the agenda for the conference can be better outlined then.

[Question] Terrorism and airplane hijacking were already discussed by the Interparliamentary Union. What were the results?

[Answer] In Bonn 2 years ago, the Interparliamentary Union Conference studied the phenomenon of terrorism and condemned it in all its manifestations through a resolution.

[Question] When these resolutions are violated, what does the union do?

[Answer] These resolutions do not have execution clauses. This must come from the parliamentary countries when something of this type occurs. It is hard to carry out our resolutions and this is decisive for the functioning of the union. We have an article in our statutes that, after the adoption of recommendations, the member states have the duty to do what they can so that the parliament in its country complies with the resolutions. If everyone helped in this, our organization would unquestionably gain effectiveness.

Results have been seen, for example, in the release of parliamentary members; in 37 cases of imprisoned parliamentary members, 27 were released, mostly in Latin America. The parliaments of countries that have really been interested in complying with the organization influenced this. We believe that it helps a lot when a resolution is dictated; it is the responsibility of the parliaments to comply with it.

[Question] What countries will participate in the 68th conference?

[Answer] The union has 89 member countries; also parliamentary members in exile follow our conferences. The members are invited although, at times, they do not all attend. More precisely, we believe about 1,000 people will attend the 68th conference.

[Question] What can you predict about the development of the conference next September?

[Answer] It is not easy to predict. However, if I base it on the work done by Cuba and the support, facilities and good will that the Cuban parliamentary members have contributed, I believe that the conference will go very well. Therefore, it will have encouraging results for world peace.

7717
CSO: 3010

ICAP CELEBRATES NIGERIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Pedro Costa: "20th Anniversary of Nigerian Independence Celebrated by Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples"]

[Text] The 20th anniversary of Nigeria's independence was celebrated at the headquarters of the ICAP (Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples), a ceremony presided over by Armando Acosta, member, Party Central Committee, and president of the Cuban-African Friendship Association.

Heriberto Feraudy, head of the African and Middle Eastern Department of ICAP, stressed the honor implied in the fact that the Cuban-African Friendship Association and ICAP were able to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria. He also emphasized the bonds of friendship which link our two peoples, bonds which go back to our common roots, because of the African presence in our nation.

The ceremony was also attended by Abdullaid Ibrahim Atta, Ambassador of Nigeria in Cuba, officials of that diplomatic mission, members of the board of directors of the Cuban-African Friendship Association, ICAP officials, and other invited guests from the Diplomatic Corps.

5058
CSO: 3010

SPACE FLIGHT TELECASTS MADE POSSIBLE BY ATLANTIC SATELLITE

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Jose Gabriel Guma: "How It Was Possible For TV Transmissions Of The Space Flight To Reach Our Homes"]

[Text] This joint flight, from the television transmission point of view, has been more complex than previous flights of the Intercosmos Program. Because of the distance which separates Cuba from the USSR, it was necessary to use Atlantic stationary satellite Number 4. It is the operation of the greatest scope undertaken up to now by Cuban television.

From one end of the island to the other, the Cuban people have had the opportunity of sharing the emotions and tensions resulting from the launching of Soyuz-38, its docking with Salyut-6, the entrance by Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo and Col Yuri Romanenko into the orbital station and the performance of a number of important experiments in space, through the clear pictures on television.

Television viewers, comfortably seated at home, since last Thursday, 18 September, have gone daily from Salyut 6 to the Flight Control Center or to the Moscow television center of Ostankino to follow the happenings of an event which is already a part of history.

However, behind this television transmission, which because it is a daily occurrence we may consider as something normal, is a problem of a technical nature that has required a broad and careful planning and an all-out effort by a large number of workers of the Cuban Institute of Radio and Television [ICRT], particularly from its television section and the national or international communications enterprises of the Ministry of Communications [MINCOM].

A Little Bit of History

The first antecedents of this vast effort took place 18 months ago when technicians of several fields in matters of telecommunications were informed of the need to begin to work so that Cuban television viewers could enjoy a suitable news coverage during the first space flight of a Latin American cosmonaut.

Since this was a matter of a new task, which was not easy for those who had to carry it out, help was sought where there was an accumulation of experience. Engineers, technicians, producers and television newsmen went to the USSR and Hungary at the time of the joint flight by cosmonauts from those two countries. They also returned to the USSR for the more recent joint Soviet-Vietnamese flight.

In Baikonur, Cuban personnel inspected technical and production aspects at the launch site itself, while in Budapest they appraised how the native country of one of the cosmonauts handled equipment and information.

As a next step, a committee was formed, which among other objectives, analyzed the experience accumulated in previous space flights. Moreover, qualified personnel were selected on the basis of their experience, years of service and dedication to work.

At the same time, a seminar was held for a group of newsmen and commentators so that they would learn with relative exactness how space flights were produced. Showings of video tapes and filmed material from Soviet television and other countries of the Intercosmos Program allowed them to learn what should and should not be done to make transmissions achieve the required quality.

A Complex Work

In a telephone conversation by GRANMA with the Ostankino Television Center in Moscow, Danilo Sirio, Cuban television program director, reported that from the point of view of television transmissions "This flight has been more complex than previous flights."

This is because Cuba is located on the other side of the planet and could only receive transmissions via satellite, while the socialist countries close to the USSR also have a microwave system, he said.

Since transmissions in both directions are made by the same satellite--from Moscow to Havana and vice versa--it was necessary to make tests and checks to reduce the time in which the direction of transmission could be changed. This period of "rapid switching" was reduced to only 5 seconds.

At the same time, the operation of transmission and coordination lines required a joint work between the Ministries of Communications of both countries and the State Television and Radiobroadcasting Committee of the USSR and the ICRT.

The Operation of Greatest Scope

Actually, in questions of transmission, Cuban television news management planned a number of programs from the USSR and Cuba during the time the joint flight lasted. After a check of their practicality and correctness, the initial ideas are the ones which have been placed in operation, according to Raul Noriega, assistant director of the National Television Newscast.

Up to now, the most ambitious Cuban television transmission, from the point of view of complexity, was the March of the Fighting People, which required sending the picture from 14 provinces to the entire country. It was thought that it was going to be very difficult to exceed that effort. However, once more life had its way quickly and the transmission of the space flight has already become the operation of greatest scope undertaken up to now by television.

One of the peculiarities of this work is the fact that Salyut-6 only has communications with earth when it flies over the immense Soviet territory or that nearby, which forces the use of that relatively short time--the orbital station moves at a speed of tens of thousands of kilometers per hour--for the transmission of television reports from space.

Explanatory Materials

In addition to transmissions from space, television prepared a number of informative explanatory materials, filmed in the USSR by cameraman Antonio Gomez. Those materials allowed newsmen and commentators Pedro Ventura, Manolo Ortega, Eddy Martin, Tony Gonzalez Martin and Freddy Moro to make several reports on the interior of Salyut, the docking process and other aspects having to do with the new space flight.

Every day (or every night depending on the place on the planet on which we are located), transmissions were made from Studio Three of Ostankino of "Program Cosmos," which lasted approximately 2 hours and began at 2300 in Moscow (1600 in Havana). This program was transmitted to Cuban viewers in a delayed broadcast at 2030.

Since the Moscow signals are synchronized with those of the ICRT studio in Havana, which was especially adapted for that purpose, Manolo Ortega and Antonio Pera were able to appear simultaneously on the small screen despite the 14,000 kilometers which separate the Soviet and Cuban capitals. That synchronization also took place for the first time in the annals of Cuban television.

Daily Reports

Besides "Program Cosmos," interesting reports were transmitted daily for the National Television Newscast. In all this work there has been the extraordinary support of Soviet television, which has provided the transmission studio, the installations for the developing of film material, editing of films and video tapes and many other resources.

Actually, transmissions from Ostankino had two television directors: Danilo Sirio, a Cuban, and Valeri Kalbucevich of the Soviet Union, although the cutting of "Program Cosmos" was done by the Cubans.

All Cuban personnel, who worked at the Soviet television center at that time, maintained close coordination with codirector Guillermo Alemany, who remained in Havana in charge of a special group at a remote control unit which coordinated

the "switches" and transmissions and participated decisively in the preparation of the listings of daily programs.

Twice in Space

Interviewed by telephone by GRANMA, Engineer Francisco Bernardo Zayas agreed that "this transmission system is even more extensive than the one used for the recent Olympic Games."

Television signals from Salyut-6, he explained, are received by television tracking stations in Soviet territory. From there they pass to the Space Flight Control Center and from there to the Ostankino Television Center. After arriving at the Dubna earth station 45 kilometers from Moscow, they return to space, this time to Atlantic stationary satellite Number 4. From there they go back down to earth to the Caribe station near Jaruco in Cuba. From this place the signals continue via microwave to the ICRT and to a color mobile unit located near 23rd and M Streets. In the final phase, they are distributed by the microwave network throughout national territory.

The stationary satellite has five channels for communications with Cuba: radio and television transmissions, coordination of those transmissions, transmission by Cuban newsmen from the press center in the Hotel Mir and direct liaison between the press center installed at the Convention Palace in Havana and Ostankino. These channels make it possible for the execution of the "Hatuey" experiment in which it was necessary to pierce certain types of capsules simultaneously in Havana, Moscow and Baikonur. Frank Deulofeu, MINCOM technician, was outstanding in the maintenance work servicing those channels.

Victor Uglov, assistant director for International Relations, and Slava Koslenko, official of that same office of the USSR State Television and Radiobroadcasting Committee, told GRANMA via those same channels, that Soviet television feels greatly pleased at having had the chance to provide its help to Cuban television on the occasion of this joint space flight, which, they emphasized, improves working relationships between both organizations--the ICRT and the aforementioned Soviet State Committee--at a space level.

Caribe Station

One of the places where intensive work took place during the space flight was the Caribe Station of the MINCOM. It is installed in an area characterized by a special microclimate near Jaruco. This unit is operated by 74 workers, 36 of whom are technicians.

Emilio Perez, chief of station operations, reported that personnel had been organized into three operational groups for the better handling of work 24 hours per day and to insure that the television transmissions were received by the Cuban people with the required quality.

"The total time of transmissions from Moscow to Havana and vice versa is several hours per day," he said. He recalls that personnel remained at the station on a state of alert for several days so that the television viewers and radio listeners could follow the principal activities of the occupants of Salyut-6.

Remote Control

In the long chain of elements, which remained in action so that we could all see Cosmonaut-Researcher Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo, Cuban researchers, the way in which the space flight was taking place and the execution of experiments every day, all the links were important but among them the Television Remote Control Department was outstanding.

Remote Control went on the alert 7 days before the launching of Soyuz-38. It was necessary for a number of tasks to be performed to facilitate television transmissions from Guantanamo, Holguin, San Antonio de los Banos and the ICRT Cosmos Studio, the latter two in the capital.

Since they had to reach the MINCOM national microwave network, they went hurriedly to several strategic high points: Boniato and Gran Piedra in Santiago de Cuba; Loma de la Cruz in Holguin and Loma de Salon in Pinar del Rio. Color television units went up to those points.

At the same time, work was going on to prepare for transmissions originating from the street where the Tamayo family lives in Guantanamo; the "Sixtieth Anniversary of the October Revolution" combine factory in Holguin and the Air Brigade of the Playa Giron Guard.

More than 20 vehicles, counting color television units, trucks with telescoping towers, signal repeaters, lighting trucks, liaison cars, worker transportation buses and mobile machineshops, were sent to the aforementioned areas, according to Ezquiel Garcia Trapaga, Engineer Jose Ramon Diaz and Mario Riera, director, technical chief and telecommunications chief, respectively, of Remote Control.

A contingent of 80 men, consisting of video and audio technicians, cameramen, electricians, lighting technicians, tower men, drivers and auxiliary personnel occupied their work posts and contributed their efficient work so that not only the Cuban people, but also those of the USSR, could see the family of the first Latin American cosmonaut, his comrades of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and other pictures of today's Cuba.

"Indeed, it was a tense and difficult task but the workers of the Remote Control Department once more rose to the challenge and did their job," agree Alberto Zayas, Julio Pulido and Pedro Basso, secretaries general of the party, the union and the Union of Young Communists [UJC] in that department of the ICRT.

When asked for the names of some of those men who outdid themselves in that work, there were many of them but it was decided to mention only one as a representative of all of them: the veteran Clotilde Socorro.

The Greatest Incentive

This article could extend to the studio installed especially for the joint flight, the control rooms and many other sections of the ICRT and the MINCOM, however, as Ovidio Cabrera, television news director and director of its national newscast, said, the results of this hard work are seen daily by television viewers and this is the greatest incentive for continuing to work more and better so that there may be an increase in quality in national television and radio.

8908
CSO: 3010

VEIGA CLOSES NATIONAL WORK, SALARY MEETING

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Evelio Telleria: "There Is Progress in Work Organization But This Activity Needs More Stimulus in Country"]

[Text] The Third National Work Organization and Salary Meeting held in Havana passed an extraordinary resolution. It showed total support for Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's recent condemnation of the Venezuelan Government's abominable action acquitting the perpetrators of the heinous crime in Barbados when 73 people on a Cuban airplane were killed.

This 2-day meeting was characterized by its analytical and critical spirit. It approved a general resolution recognizing "considerable progress as a result of the application outlined by our party line" in work organization and wages. It established a program of immediate tasks to stimulate that activity more and to complete all those pending which affect the progress of the recently dictated wage reform.

Those presiding over the meeting included: Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the party; Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], who closed the meeting and Faustino Perez, head of the Office for Servicing Local People's Government Organs, both members of the Central Committee; Joaquin Benavides, minister president of the CETSS [State Committee for Labor and Social Security], who gave the main report; and officials Enrique Gutierrez for the CETSS, Lazaro Dominguez for the CTC and Euclides Vazquez Candela for the Economic Department of the Central Committee.

Joaquin Benavides' Report

Joaquin Benavides, minister president of the CETSS, began his report saying: "So far this year, more than 500,000 norms have been updated and payment for yield has been implemented with more than 300,000 workers. In the first case, this is twice what was initially planned and, in the second case, it is 1-1/2 times more than planned. These, combined with the increase of more than 350,000 workers stimulated by bonus systems, the more rational use of norms as an instrument of economic management and the favorable increase in work organization--all within the framework of the activity generated by the General Wage Reform--guarantee a satisfactory evaluation of the work done."

Summarizing as of August 1980, there were 953,044 workers being paid for yield.

He added: "The organizations that have achieved the highest percentages of workers being paid for yield are MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] with 61 percent, MINAL [Ministry of the Food Industry] with 61 percent and MINIL [Ministry of Light Industry] with 57 percent. In addition to these organizations, MIP [Ministry of the Fishing Industry], INTUR [National Tourist Institute] and the Ministry of Agriculture stand out for their increases in the application of payment for yield thus far this year.

"The organizations farthest behind and with serious problems in the application of payment for yield are MICOM [Ministry of Communications] (12 percent), MINED [Ministry of Education] (14 percent), the Ministry of Culture (24 percent) and CEATM [State Committee for Technical and Material Supply] (27 percent)."

Concerning the application of rewards, Benavides indicated: "During this period, in order to improve the application of payment for yield, the use of bonuses has increased greatly. This is one form of reward that connects the wages of the workers directly involved in production or services to the results of their work."

As of 31 August, 362,313 workers did work stimulated by bonus systems.

As to the application of the General Wage Reform, the minister president of the CETSS stated: "As of 21 September, there were 132 enterprises and 75 independent establishments with 138,085 workers authorized by the provincial committees. We feel this mediocre figure is acceptable if we take into account the short period for application and the requirements of Resolution No. 457. According to the figures provided by the provinces on application in those enterprises and establishments that are creating the conditions or have promised to this year, we can end the year with more than 800,000 workers and some 1,000 enterprises benefiting from the application of the wage reform."

The main report was approved by about 250 representatives of state organizations, people's government organs and leaders of the CTC and its national unions. They added their contributions to it.

The new tasks that will begin immediately include: continuing work standardization in all activities that can be standardized and revising those norms that are fulfilled outside the parameters of Resolution No. 236; incorporating all feasible workers in the plan of payment for yield; and continuing to improve the Work Organization Development Plan as a result of daily systematic and hard work.

The general resolution that was passed also included: the completion of all pending tasks which, one way or another, affect the progress of the wage reform; continued work to guarantee the training of technical personnel in work organization and wages in the shortest time possible; and concern for the rational use of labor resources and wage funds.

Roberto Veiga's Conclusions

When presenting the conclusions of the meeting, Roberto Veiga stated: "There is still a lot to do in work organization and wages. This is very true as is the fact,

confirmed by this meeting, that, in the course of these few months, we have achieved as much as we did in the last 5 years."

The 953,044 workers being paid for yield include the agricultural sector where payment by finished field has been reimplemented, the construction sector where wages by agreement have been reimplemented, the transportation sector with the link in bus transportation and the restaurant network, trade and other services as well as some industries. Veiga announced: "Based on preliminary projected figures, we can have more than 1.3 million workers working under the system of payment for yield next year."

He added: "The number of workers receiving payment for yield is not the only indicator that lets us evaluate this activity positively. We must not let ourselves be dazzled by numbers. Experience teaches us that we achieve nothing by including the workers in this system if the requirements for carrying out this task are not met, if this link is not supervised and analyzed systematically in each place and if there is laxity."

He announced that next year they hope to add more than 300,000 workers to the bonus system which will give a total of more than 800,000 "which is a respectable figure." He exhorted them not only to direct their efforts toward quantity but also to watch for quality in this work. Every centavo paid in bonuses must correspond to a rational entry in savings, improved quality and increased material goods and services.

He also exhorted them to finish the process of revising norms throughout the country.

Discussing the General Wage Reform, the secretary general of the CTC stressed: "We must not lose sight of the fact that the expenses derived from the application of the reform to the workers in the administrative sector and the service workers in the nonproductive sphere help improve the efficiency of those activities although obviously they do not directly affect the production of material goods."

He added: "To prevent a possible internal financial imbalance as a result of the application of the reform to these workers, it is indispensable that the application and the expected economic efficiency derived from it do not delay the sectors that are directly involved in the production of material goods. This shows the vital importance of this demand in the industrial sector." (In the meeting, it was indicated that "the industrial sector shows the greatest delay in the application of the reform.")

Veiga ended saying: "We conclude the work of this Third Work Organization and Salary Meeting filled with enthusiasm and justified optimism. It encourages us and commits us to go to the Second Party Congress with concrete results in the fight to encourage work organization and wages and with the promising prospect that those results will be multiplied in the coming years."

7717
CSO: 3010

CAMACHO CLOSES GRADUATING CLASS CEREMONY

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Raisa Pages]

[Text] "We are deeply saddened by the absence of a student from this graduation ceremony who was an unequaled example of what a Marxist revolutionary should be and who was convinced of the need for attaining higher levels of knowledge, Comrade Celia Sanchez," said Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and first secretary of the Communist Party in Havana City, as he made the closing remarks at the graduation ceremony of the Fourth Class in Social Sciences of the party's Nico Lopez Higher School.

This graduating class--in which 138 leaders of the party, state and mass organizations were graduated--was given the name of Celia Sanchez Class by unanimous consent of student body, as a tribute to the fact that she had shared studies with them until the very last moments of her life and had offered an example of a disciplined, studious individual concerned about the effective functioning of the collective of students who carried out their work responsibilities simultaneously with political-ideological training.

With the concurrence of the school rectorate, Julio Camacho Aguilera delivered Comrade Celia Sanchez' degree in social sciences posthumously to Osmany Cienfuegos, member of the Central Committee and the Council of State.

Luis Pavon Tamano, rector of the school, gave the teaching staff's report on the course which began in March 1976 and lasted 4 1/2 years, 3 of which dealt with general studies and 1 1/2 with two areas of specialized study, ideology and economics, depending upon the duties and responsibilities of the students in their leadership role.

After referring to the upcoming celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of this higher school, Pavon said, "The party has taught us a great deal during these years, and we must continue to demand of ourselves that we meet the needs of the Revolution."

Later, the 138 graduates received their diplomas from the guest of honor on the speakers' stand on which the following persons were seated: Humberto Perez, Jose Ramon Fernandez and Flavio Bravo, vice presidents of the Council of Ministers;

Fabio Grobart, president of the Institute of History of the Workers Movement and the Cuban Socialist Revolution, and Lino Carreras, both members of the Central Committee; and Antonio Diaz, chief of the Central Committee's Department of Internal Education.

Jose L. Cuza, alternate member of the party's Central Committee, in the name of the graduates, said that this graduating class was dedicated to Celia Sanchez, to the party's Second Congress and to the most complete and proper revolutionary: Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Camacho Aguilera's Speech

In his concluding remarks, Camacho Aguilera made heartfelt comments about Celia. He said, "She demonstrated that neither the many responsibilities which weighed heavily upon her shoulders, nor the high position she held were reasons for her to fail to comply with the discipline of study.

"Celia," he added, "is an example for emulation by all of us who perform our duties in the party's ranks, for emulation by those of us who are leaders and teachers: to be just, objective and open; to leave no room for indolence, for inadequate methods in the analysis of situations and problems."

After emphasizing the importance of studying Marxism-Leninism to attain the highest levels in the building of socialism, he recalled statements made by Fidel: "We are not studying Marxism out of mere historical or philosophical curiosity. No, for us, it is vital, it is fundamental, it is decisive that we study Marxism."

He emphasized that the ideological battle will never end so long as the enemy exists and that to this end we must not only have a rigorous defense but must also carry on an implacable ideological offensive capable of maintaining us as the vanguard of the sweeping process of exalted political awareness exhibited in recent months by our people which reached its highest level in the Marches of the Combatant People.

Referring to the 20th anniversary of the school's founding, he recalled Fidel's foresighted decision to establish this center in the final days of 1960, in the midst of political and economic problems of great complexity and how during these two decades many of the party and state leaders cadres had been graduated from higher education courses.

Among the immediate perspectives of the school, he mentioned the qualitative and quantitative improvement of its faculty, emphasizing excellence in teaching and research work and the doctoral training of professors.

After taking up aspects of the international and national situations, he said that this graduation ceremony was taking place during preparations for the party's Second Congress and the last few months of the country's most important 5-year period as regards the tasks of institutionalization. He wished the graduates success in carrying out the tasks entrusted to them by the revolutionary fatherland.

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CSO: 3010

FAR TRIBUNAL REVIEW CLOSED BY GUEVARA QUINTANA

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 44

[Text] The meeting of specialists of the Military Prosecutor's Office for the 1980-81 year of instruction was held from 22-24 September in the theater of the Economic Police in the City of Havana and was attended by chiefs and officers from the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office and the territorial and garrison military prosecutors and their deputies.

During the meeting, the principal aspects of the work developed by the Military Prosecutor's Office in all areas were evaluated, emphasizing the deficiencies which still persist as well as the search for solutions to raising the quality and efficiency of the tasks performed, shaped around the data announced for the execution of activities during the new year of instruction.

With this objective in mind, a thorough analysis was made of the methods employed in carrying out criminal trials during the instruction phase, as well as of the legality of procedures before the military courts and the internment of prisoners in disciplinary units.

There were also training sessions on the control and reporting of investigations when legal steps in the military units and institutions are completed and on other matters related to the tasks of the Military Prosecutor's Office. Again, among the questions treated, the causes and conditions which facilitate or cause crimes and other infractions were given preferential attention by the participants because of their importance in reducing crime and strengthening discipline and order among the troops, emphasizing the need for thorough study of these as well as of the objectivity of proposals made to the commands for their eradication as one of the principal ways to prevent crime.

The new Military Legal Education System, implemented during the current year of instruction, insofar as it involves consultation with instructors and control of program compliance in the units and the Military Education Centers, was also the subject of study, because of its novelty and importance, tying it in with the activities of the Military Prosecutor's Office in the fields of prevention and legal education.

Present at the closing ceremonies of the meeting were the attorney general of the republic, Idalberto L. de Guevara Quintana; Brigade Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro,

a member of the party's Central Committee and chief of the Western Army; the deputy attorney general and chief military prosecutor, Col/Legal Services Mario Albarello Garcia; and the deputy chief of the National Revolutionary Police, Col Raul Garcia Rivero, as well as other chiefs and officials of FAR and MININT [Ministry of Interior].

In his summary, the attorney general of the republic gave a positive evaluation to the achievements of the Military Prosecutor's Office in the performance of its tasks, and he emphasized the need to eradicate existing deficiencies in the search for better results. In concluding he said, "I must emphasize the great need for each and every one of you to continue to broaden your knowledge of the various areas of work of the Military Prosecutor's Office, disciplining and controlling your subordinates in this area, to obtain ever more positive results in the elimination of the causes of and the conditions which lead to or favor the commission of crimes and other infractions of the law and to permit us to raise the quality and objectivity of the activities of crime prevention and legal education, as well as in the completion of the other missions entrusted by our party and our revolutionary government."

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FAR OLYMPIC ATHLETES HONORED BY SPORTS UNIT

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 49

[Article by Ramon Garcia M.]

[Text] The closing ceremonies of the third methodological meeting of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] Sports Unit could not have had a better climax than the emotional tribute given the 13 military athletes who defended so honorably the colors of the fatherland and of FAR during the competition at the 22d Olympic Games at Moscow in 1980.

The aforementioned political and cultural activity took place at the training center for outstanding athletes and was presided over by Lt Col Eclio Lobaina Lobaina, chief of the FAR Sports Unit, and Lt Col Jose Mar Rodriguez, chief of the political section of MINFAR [Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces] Special Units.

In this way the party cell, the commanding officers, the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and the unit's union section recognized the individual and collective efforts of the technical and methodological structures of this training center, which made it possible for the first time for such a large group of FAR competitors to represent us in an event of such magnitude.

The 13 athletes to whom diplomas were given for their participation in the Moscow event were warrant officers Adelso Pena Teruel and Rafael Rodriguez Avila (marksmanship); first sergents Orlando Cowley del Barrio (water polo); Jose Neninger, Juan Querol Miranda, Ramon Medina, Lazaro Jimenez, Juan de Dios Prendes and Jesus Agramonte (handball); privates Antonio Quintero (bicycle racing); Reinaldo Cunill Infante (rowing) and Rene Pedrosa (handball); and civilian worker Ruben Cuevas Cabrera (handball trainer).

Comrade Abel Lopez, secretary general of the party cell in the FAR Sports Unit, summarized the activity, transmitting congratulations and recognition to the military Olympic athletes on behalf of all the political and mass organizations, as well as of the members of the high command.

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IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY SERVICE DESCRIBED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 16 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Roger Ricardo Luis]

[Text] Among the major tasks which the working people are entrusting to the new generation is first and foremost preparation for the defense of the socialist fatherland.

One of the ways in which a great number of young men enter our invincible Revolutionary Armed Forces is Active Military Service [SMA].

Who as a small boy did not dream of firing a rifle, driving a tank, parachuting out of the skies or mastering the secrets of complex military technology?

With the Revolution, young men also have the opportunity to realize those dreams as they do their patriotic duty; and the SMA is an open door to that future.

Frequently, we hear derogatory comments about the worth of the mission being carried out by the SMA in the training of young men; however, such comments could not be further from the truth.

Military life in all senses of the term requires a great deal of dedication, discipline, character, courage, intelligence, initiative and spirit of sacrifice; and it is precisley all these things which contribute to the forging of the young man's character, to making him more mature, prepared for life, not to mention the fact that these things make military life more attractive.

Army Gen Raul Castro, in his summation of the Constituent Conference of the Patriotic Military Training Society (SEPMI) said:

"A military man is human and makes mistakes and fails; however, he is tenacious and picks himself up, trusts in his strengths, learns to use them and counts upon the collective for his advancement. Military life, with its strict hierarchy, does not separate men but rather unites them in the camaraderie which is forged in its ranks and can only be compared to the camaraderie which develops at work. The psychology of the young soldier is foreign to individualism, and the healthiest pride a young man experiences is that of the soldier who has done his duty for the fatherland and the people."

To Do One's Duty with Honor

This year, all male Cuban citizens born in 1964 will have to register for the SMG, as provided by 1973 law 1255, "General Military Service" [SMG].

Included without exception are all males born in 1964 who must register notwithstanding their work or study activities, including, logically, young men in Camilo [Cienfuegos] units, scholarship holders or other categories.

Those who are temporarily abroad can report to an embassy or consulate and sign the Military Register; later, when they return to Cuba, they can formalize their registration in the SMG by presenting the document which verifies their stay outside the country.

Young men who have an ailment must report to the Registration Committee and present official medical certificates verifying their condition. Doctors who are members of this committee will evaluate the case.

The parents of a young man who because of illness is unable to be present in person will report to clarify the situation with the Registration Committee and similarly will present verifying documents.

For registration purposes, the above-mentioned committees are established in every municipality and will be headed by the chief of the Municipal Military Directorate of the People's Government and will be made up of representatives of the party, UJC [Union of Young Communists], MININT [Ministry of Interior], the People's Government and a team of doctors from the Public Health Section who will conduct the registrant physical fitness examination.

As already stated [as published], the registration period will be from 1 September to 31 October, although the various provinces and municipalities may have particular deadlines within this time frame.

Young men with scholarships, must register in the municipality in which their study center is located. Once they have graduated, they must arrange for the transfer of their registration.

When a young man registers he receives his "Preinduction Certificate," This personal document verifies his situation as regards the SMG. The certificate shows the decision made by the Registration Committee and the result of his physical examination, along with other general information and the registrant's photo.

When he registers in the SMG, a young man is placed in the "Preinduction" category which he will keep until his future call into Active Military Service.

One of the preinduction registrant's obligations is to report changes of address or study center in a period not to exceed 7 days, attend preinduction courses given by the SEPMI and take treatments to restore his health, in cases where an anomaly is detected during his physical examination.

Finally, young men who register this year, in accordance with the law, may be called into service in 1981. However, common practice in most cases is not to call a young man into Active Military Service until he is 18 years old. This will permit him to complete his midlevel technical or preuniversity studies before doing his duty of preparing for the defense of the fatherland.

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PCC MEETINGS HELD IN VARIOUS MILITARY BRANCHES

Casas Regueiro at Rearguard

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 52-53

[Article by Rafael: "Organization and Discipline--Good Results"]

[Text] In delivering his concluding remarks, Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first deputy minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], chief of the general staff, and member of the Party Central Committee, correctly analyzed the Sixth Party Conference of the Rear Guard Headquarters of the FAR, pointing out that the thorough critical and self-critical analysis of that event is an indication of the maturity achieved by the communists.

This quality was undoubtedly in evidence throughout this entire important party activity. But it was not just the depth of the analysis that counted; there are many more aspects to be singled out regarding these meetings, such as discipline, organization, flexibility, and synthesis. Punctuality was one of the main factors from the very beginning. At the scheduled hour, the strains of the National Anthem opened the top-level meeting of communists in the Rear Guard. The summary of the central report in a few pages covered the essence of the document, the subject that was really at the very center of the problem complex involved in this effort. Besides, it permitted those present to deliver their remarks in a direct and concrete manner, without digression. The report was discussed, point by point, and was the subject of a careful analysis by all delegates who introduced a considerable number of amendments and additions, thus helping to describe the fruit of the work done throughout this entire phase. We must also point out that the document, in each of its parts, listed not only the successes achieved but also pointed up those aspects where it is necessary to correct shortcomings which must absolutely be eliminated.

Upon completion of this part, the delegates considered the work objectives and the activity report of the committees attached to the political section. The discussion of both documents was a repetition of the earlier one. All those present, in addressing the meeting, did so in such a manner that the conference stayed right on schedule, although with the same flexibility.

Thus, each speech was characterized by the acuity of its statements, not only to amend a particular point but also to add a new point, always in a spirit of objectivity.

Important moments in the conference were the election of the party committee attached to the political section and the committee of delegates to the Second Congress of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba]. The chair announced the names that had been put in nomination and there were no objections to them; nevertheless, according to the rules, there was a direct and secret vote whose results confirmed the nominations.

But the conference was not just all analysis and discussion. There were moments of profound content, for example, a little show presented by the Pioneers of the "Nueva Creacion"School, during which the little Pioneer girl Niurka Molina read a salute to all the delegates. We must also single out here the presentation expressing satisfaction over the space mission by the crew of the spaceship "Soyuz 38," made up of Col Yuriy Romanenko and Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, the first Cuban cosmonaut. A motion was approved unanimously sending them greetings in the name of the communists at Rear Guard headquarters, plus a pledge to redouble efforts in future work.

The concluding remarks deliverd by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro ended this conference. In addition to what he said earlier, he stressed some aspects to be considered in the future so as to achieve more satisfactory results, for example, by continuing to elevate the mobilization and combat readiness; perfecting work methods where participation of all communists is vital. He assigned particular importance to competition as a means for providing impetus for the daily activities of the units and, at the same time, as a way enabling it to continue to play a significant role, as it has done until now.

In another portion of his remarks he talked about the achievements recorded in ideological work in the units of Rear Guard Headquarters but he noted that it is absolutely necessary to continue to perfect the methods with a view to achieving greater depth. He underscored the need for consolidating the work of the militants within their radius of action and stepping up party activities where this is realy required.

He furthermore underlined the need for closer bonds with the masses and their organizations--an activity in which the political organizations must give their assistance.

Colome Ibarra at DAAFAR

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 50-51

[Article by Jesus Casal Guerra: "Greatly Strengthened"]

[Text] If we were to talk about the Seventh Party Conference in DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force], we would undoubtedly be obligated to look into the work done by the units and political organizations, by the communists, in the light of the fact to be stressed here, the fact that the fundamental activities and tasks of this type of armed forces were meritoriously supported by the militants as they accomplished these tasks.

The central report without any doubt proved that the party base organizations were fully committed to providing support to the fundamental tasks assigned by higher headquarters and that there was the proper analysis, coupled with party measures, in response to the difficulties encountered.

The successes were announced only in a summary fashion. The discussions, the thorough investigation, the critical approach were devoted to the shortcomings, to the errors, to the problems that were able to influence better accomplishment of missions assigned to the units.

Among the aspects concerning internal party life, the one that attracted our attention most was the obvious concern with continuing the effort to perfect the direct activities of the communists and the political organizations among the troops; in this way we would also further develop the political-ideological training of each of the fighting men.

On that score, and through the remarks that were made, we were able to discover that there are many base organizations that have a working method spelled out in this relation on the basis of better planning. The same is true of the political sections on the various echelons which, to an acceptable percentage, managed to organize their work so that they were able to gain enough time to devote themselves to working directly with the men.

Another one of the aspects expressing this concern and emerging in the party analysis deals with the elevation of ideological work, above all in the units where the economic calculation system has been set up because of what this new element represents to good mission accomplishment in military enterprises.

During the remarks, we heard the very well-sustained opinion regarding the importance of party work along those lines for the purpose of guiding the vast working masses on this matter and, on the other hand, as a leading political organization, to serve as a channel for the exchange of experiences and information between the units with the purpose of promoting, together with the command, the better development of a new economic element in Cuba.

Although it is true that there has been satisfactory work during the recent period in the various aspects of party life, and in the vast majority of cases likewise, this kind of effort was also present in one of the central tasks (we might say, one of the most important tasks in the life of the units): combat and mobilization readiness.

On that score we critically took up the deficiencies which we face in certain units. However, in spite of the fact that no importance was assigned to this aspect in the analysis, the thing that received major emphasis was the position assumed by the party, through its own methods and style, in support of the command, so as to help in solving the problems that we faced.

The central report took up these situations rather roughly, but the conference was also somewhat rough in analyzing them.

One of the aspects that must constantly be stressed in party life undoubtedly relates to the long-range character with which the most important problems are tackled. And the communists who attended that conference, representing the entire militancy of the DAAFAR, knew how to take this properly into account.

We want to assure our readers on that point because we had an opportunity, above all in relation to the topic of combat and operational training, to look into an analysis of future developments, as presented by the participants, regarding the preparation of those who at these moments are being trained as pupils in the Cámilo Cienfuegos schools and as cadets at military training centers.

The party did not lag either in the specialized advanced training of each of the technicians and engineers which is why, in its analysis, it stressed the need for maintaining and improving this aspect because of what it represents in the efforts to improve the degree of combat readiness and training of the units.

Matters relating to the maintenance and preservation of equipment and weapons were also at the focus of discussion at the Seventh Conference.

Although it is true that some party organizations are still facing deficiencies, which must be handled through their corresponding activity plans, it is no less true that the communists came up with resolutions in response to each of the situations that might have arisen. These decisions are generally, of course, covered in the pages of the central report delivered by the political section.

Listening to the debates, after analyzing the measures presented in all of their parts, along with the solutions, the studies and suggestions which came out of the base organizations and the political organizations in response to each situation that arose, we came to the conclusion that the communists worked vigorously throughout the period covered by this report.

Although it cannot be denied, as the conference brought out, that there are still some deficiencies and errors to be corrected, it is likewise no less true that there was, there is, and there will be determination on the part of the militants to eradicate them. This position, this strong determination, were always evident during the meeting.

The resolutions and pledges of the Second Congress, to be held soon, mark the beginning of a new period of work for the party in the DAAFAR units, a period, from which, we are convinced, each of the tasks assigned to the command by the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] Ministry, will emerge greatly strengthened.

In presenting the concluding remarks on this evidence, Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first deputy minister of the FAR and member, Party Central Committee, underscored the fact that the Seventh Conference is an important step in strengthening party activities and created conditions for the successful accomplishment of the tasks assigned as well as those coming out of the Second Congress.

Combat readiness and ideological work, he noted, are the two basic directions toward which the party organizations must direct their work in the DAAFAR.

Delegates to the Second Congress Elected at the Seventh Conference of the Party at the DAAFAR

Capt Luis Brito Reyes; Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez; Col Enrique Carreras Rolas; Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra; Col Rafael Del Pino Diaz; Maj Nery Elena Despaigne Suarez; Maj Leandro Ferrer Rosillo; Col Benigno Gonzalez Cortes; Col Lazaro Felino Gonzalez Hernandez; Lt Col Luis Laferte Alvarez; Brig Gen Moises Sio Wong; Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez; Lt Col Juan Torres Muniz; Lt Col Felix Vargas Exposito.

Delegates Appointed to the Second Congress by the DAAFAR Units

Capt Normando Brito Quintero; Guard Captain Jose Armando Lopez Falcon; Capt Mario Noel Sierra Garcia; civilian worker Jose Gregorio Ramirez Tamayo; civilian worker Angel Rueda Lay; Col Carlos Manual Lamas; Maj Aris Lopez Saix.

Batista Santana at Eastern Army

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 53-55

[Article by Leonel La Rosa: "Premise for Point of Departure"]

[Text] The Sixth Party Conference of the eastern army has just ended satisfactorily. An unforgettable moment of that important party event came when the delegates, up on their feet, unanimously and solemnly approved a motion

to send a message of greeting to the crew members of the spaceship "Soyuz-38," Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez and Col Yuriy Romanenko, on the occasion of the portentous feat which they had been performing since the 18th in circumterrestrial space.

The conference head table consisted of Party Central Committee members Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, and Jose Ramon Balaguer, first secretary, PCC, in the province of Santiago de Cuba. Others at the head table were Div Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, Central Committee alternate member, Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyanov, chief of Soviet military specialists, FAR officers and personnel from the Interior Ministry, as well as party and people's government leaders.

After the chair had been approved and after the documentation and mandate committees had been elected, Lt Col Oscar Puig Cespedes, chief, political section, Eastern Army, read the summary of the central report which took up aspects relating to internal life, ideological work, combat readiness, combat and operational training, care, maintenance, and preservation of equipment and weapons, military discipline, living conditions, and other aspects of military life.

From Central Report

If there was anything that characterized this conference from its beginning to its end, it was the reliable exercise of criticism and self-criticism. The guiding document for this activity quite correctly pointed out that "in reviewing our past work, we are aware of our shortcomings...advancing reliably with optimism and confidence toward the future." In this spirit, the meeting felt that "the 3-year period just analyzed was characterized generally by the combined effort of the commanders, organizations, political apparatus, and the UJC [Union of Young Communists] for the purpose of doing political party work in connection with the mobilization of personnel for the accomplishment of resolutions and pledges of the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba."

The central report was precise and coherent and went right to the bottom of problems, the source of difficulties, and formulated the conclusions for each case. This is why, after analyzing the events from the party's viewpoint, it was noted that, as far as internal life is concerned, progress had indeed been made; the study of the documents that guide party life was a constant effort whereas criticism and self-criticism were exercised with greater frequency; all of this together adds up to an increase in the party's influence over the accomplishments of tasks and missions.

The conference also analyzed the process of open meetings which made it possible to correct shortcomings, to take stronger steps in the fight for current requirements, as well as to elevate the vanguard role of the communists. In spite of the difficulties encountered, more than 80 percent of the officials attained grades of "outstanding" and "good" in Marxist-Leninist indoctrination. Graphic propaganda was improved; but it was

emphasized that it "must be more alive and direct" and that the technique involved must be improved.

Socialist competition provided impetus for the development of combat, operational, and political training and, during the period covered by this analysis, in general, political and party work was more profound.

Although we singled out some conclusions regarding internal life, it suffices to say that these were arrived at only after a very thorough critical and self-critical analysis. This happened in connection with all other aspects reflected in the central report likewise.

The document mentioned not only listed the points of criticism and self-criticism but also the remarks by the delegates. The discussion was preceded by a moving "show" by pioneers, students at the Camilo Cienfuegos School, CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] members, and representatives of the FAR.

For example, when the part relating to internal life was put up for discussion, the vast majority of speakers pointed out or further developed the critical or self-critical aspects. In other words, nobody was looking for a merely "well-turned phase" or a "little word that would sound better"; instead, they went right to the core of shortcomings and inefficiences.

As everybody knows, this type of party meeting is an important milestone in the generalization of past experiences. This also emerged during the Sixth Conference of Communists in the Eastern Army. A good example of this was the case involving a delegation that presented difficulties in the implementation of party courses. In this connection, another delegation had acquired valuable experience and presented it there for everyone to share.

Representatives from various delegations displayed their interest in the better reception of party publications and in the elevation of the content, quality, and presentation of military press organs. Other remarks related to combat readiness, combat and operational training, military discipline, etc.

A Satisfactory Event

After quickly reviewing the above elements, we can certainly say that the conference turned out to be a satisfactory event. It was held in keeping with the basic methodology. Consequently, everything took place quite normally, with in-depth treatment and dynamism and without any obstacles.

The report from the attached committee was delivered, discussed, and approved, the new committee was elected, along with the preliminary candidates for application to membership in the Central Committee and the delegates for the Second Party Congress. The latter were div gens Sixto Batista Santana and Julio Casas Regueiro; brig gens Nestor Lopez Cuba,

Victor Shueg Colas, Elio Avila Trujillo, Harold Ferrer Martinez and Gustavo Fleitas Ramirez; cols Orelino Perez Pena, Roberto Viera Estrade and Wilfredo Rosales Aleaga; lt cols Oscar Puig Cespedes, Rafael Victoria Guevara, Enrique Alvarez Valdes, Pedro Camejo Castro, Manuel Carvajal Valverde and Arcel Ricardo Batista; and civilian workers Vidal Cantero Faure and Alberto Socarras R.

Other documents were also approved, such as the message to the CDR members, on the occasion of the coming 20th anniversary of the founding of that mass organization, and the message to the fighting men of the Eastern Army who are currently on internationalist missions.

On the other hand, a moment of memory for the conference sprang from the fact that, last May, in response to the threatening imperialist maneuvers, the Eastern Army was once again ready to carry out its sacred duty of defending the soil of the fatherland to the very last. One document noted that it is and that with each passing day it will be more stimulated by the growing awareness of its men and by the work done during those years by our people in the construction of socialism.

Important Premise

The results of this Sixth Party Congress of the Eastern Army constitute valuable premises for the accomplishment of the work objectives of the new phase which is now beginning. It includes the essential task of in-depth development of the analyses in order to turn them into efficient instruments of the party's political organisms and organizations, together with the strengthening of internal life, in order to guarantee party influence over the accomplishment of the tasks and missions assigned as well as the other aspects of military life.

No less important are the efforts which will be aimed at the study, application, and dissemination of the decisions and resolutions of the coming party congress and all of those issues that are related to the strengthening of the country's defense capacity. It is also the intention to fight tenaciously against subjective problems to see to the strict implementation of all plans, as well as to help the commanders in the creation and maintenance of the material study base.

As far as socialist competition is concerned, the conference approved the consolidation of its organization, development, and supervision, eliminating formalism and lack of objectivity in pledges, seeing to it that the inspections are carried out with the proper quality and by the established deadlines. The basic purpose here is to develop a close link between competition and the daily activities involved in combat and political training.

Other tasks help make up the broad work objectives.

Krivoplyazov's Message

Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyazov [as published], chief of Soviet military specialists, addressed the conference in order to transmit warm congratulations to the communists of the Eastern Army on the occasion of their Sixth Conference.

He underscored important aspects which link the parties, governments, armed forces, and peoples of Cuba and the USSR. He said that the Soviet and Cuban people are looking forward to two major events, that is, the 26th Congress of the CPSU in February 1981 and the Second Congress of the PCC next December. He emphasized the following in this connection:

"We communists in the group of Soviet military specialists consider these dates highly significant. We will pass our experiences on to the political leaders and workers so that the combat capacity of the units and the FAR in general may be enhanced. We are very happy to see and we appreciate how the combat and mobilization capacity of the Eastern Army keeps growing every day."

Summary

This party activity was summarized by Party Central Committee member and chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, who said that he was happy that the end of the conference had come with a multilateral and profound approach to the questions taken up.

He stressed that the central report had to be worded in keeping with the remarks by FAR minister Army Gen Raul Castro, on the occasion of advanced training in the Eastern Army, specifically noting that "it would be a serious mistake to think that everything has been resolved. We recorded considerable advances. Nevertheless, as you pointed out, some deficiencies still exist here and there."

The chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate underscored some tasks which are being carried out in the country with a view to the Second Party Congress and emphasized the role of the party base organizations in the exercises, training sessions, and maneuvers. He recalled that all results must be analyzed profoundly, that whatever was done wrong must be criticized and that the achievers must be stimulated.

In this respect he also made reference to the link between internal life and the party's activities among the masses and he touched on the idea that the collective must always know what party opinion is on all problems that might affect the life of the troops.

Concerning growth, Div Gen Batista Santana told the delegates that they must see to compliance with the provisions of the regulations and directives and involve the masses in the work of building their vanguard.

Other topics touched on in his remarks had to do with ideological work, Marxist-Leninst indoctrination, and the primary missions of the Eastern Army whose communists he congratulated on their magnificent conference.

Batista Santana at Central Army

Havana VERDO OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 55-56

[Article by Pablo Noa: "Work Review and Projection"]

[Text] A simple ceremony involving the placement of a floral offering at the obelisk, recalling the fighting men of the Old Militia Officer School, who fell at the Bay of Pigs, marked the beginning of the Eighth Party Conference of the Central Army.

The delegates had met in the Heroes of Giron Theater, of the army general staff, and critically and thoroughly analyzed the work done by the party during the period covered by this report.

Lt Col Ibrahim Alfonso Vitorero read the summary of the central report. The report evaluated the results of the assembly process carried out in the organizations prior to the conference and noted the fundamental deficiencies.

Progress was made in internal life and as well as in the exercise of criticism and self-criticism; these, nevertheless, the document points out, are elements which must be given systematic attention.

Regarding the growth aspect, the increase in the number of civilian employees who became militants--mostly workers--was noted as a positive point. Work on the political training of sergeants and enlisted men was also considered satisfactory, as was Marxist-Leninist indoctrination of officers. Still, emphasis was placed on the need for improving such aspects as attendance and methodological training.

In taking up the subject of instruction, the report listed the achievements regarding training, exercises, maneuvers, and testing. All of these reflected the work of the base organizations which helped elevate the quality levels in the process of execution.

The support given by the party committees and the people's government assemblies in the provinces was decisive in improving the reserve training activities during this period of time.

Regarding competition, the central report mentioned the positive aspects and the shortcomings in the development of competition and concluded that this must be taken care of in a systematic fashion.

In another part of the analysis, emphasis was given to the importance of continuing to strengthen the work of command organisms, and organizations through military and labor discipline.

The report finally mentions the main successes of the army, stressing the valuable participation of the Soviet specialists as further proof of the solid brotherhood existing between the peoples of Cuba and the USSR.

A vibrant salute to the participants at the conference came when the band broke into the strains of revolutionary marches and songs, together with pioneers, students from the Camilo Cienfuegos School, enlisted men, officers, and civilian employees.

The work objectives for the next period of time were then submitted to the delegates for analysis and approval.

In a brief review, the document suggests "that the work of the commanders, political organisms, and party organizations contributed to the strengthening of political-ideological and military education of personnel; to the increase in mobilization capacity and combat readiness of the troops, as well as the accomplishment of the sacred mission of defending the socialist fatherland and internationalist duty."

The election of the delegates to the Second Congress of the PCC was another interesting step on the conference agenda. The following were elected: Lt Col Ibrahim Alfonso Vitorero; civilian employee Dignora Borroto; majs Felix Gonzalez, Jose Ordonez, Amparo Pascual; Div Gen Raul Mendez Tomassevich; Lt Col Candelario Hernandez; Brig Gen Orlando Lorenzo; Col Sergio Perez; Lt Col Ruben Rodriguez; and Col Armando Saucedo. The army's representation was completed with the delegates elected directly in the military units and enterprises who deserved this election because of their outstanding work. This honor was awarded to Lt Col Efrain Dominguez, majs Julian Hernandez and Heriberto G. Herrera; and civilian employees Miguel A. Perez, Alberto Pereira, Pablo Romero and Alberto Perez.

Another point taken care of by the delegates was the election of the new members of the party committee attached to the political section; it was made up of nine regular members and four alternate members and Lt Col Fernando Udaeta Nogueiras was approved as secretary while Capt Jorge Garcia del Busto was made recording secretary.

After the presentation of the report from the mandate committee, the preliminary candidates for membership on the Party Central Committee were elected.

Joining the chair elected by the delegates were Central Committee members div gens Sixto Batista Santana, chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR; Raul Menendez Tomassevich, CG, Central Army; and Julian Rizo Alvarez, first secretary, party provincial committee, Matanzas; also at the head table were Raul Rodriguez, first secretary of the PCC in Villa Clara; Faustino Beato Morejon, president of the Provincial Assembly of People's Government in Matanzas; other commanders and leaders of the party and the government.

Div Gen Sixto Batista delivered the concluding remarks for this important party event.

He began by talking about the significance of the conference since it is a part of the organizational process aimed at the Second Congress; he praised the critical and self-critical spirit which prevailed not only during the debates but throughout the entire assembly process which is a fundamental factor--as he said--in eliminating insufficiencies and deficiencies. To that he added the good preparation of the delegates which influenced the achievement of the anticipated results.

Later he presented some considerations on the central report which was debated and approved.

"The Second Congress," he pointed out, "will impose new tasks which is why the political cadres must become systematic propagandists of those tasks."

In another part of his address, the chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, urged everyone to pay more attention to the base organizations and to perfect work methods and procedures; he stressed the support that must be given to these organizations in order to solve the problems that come up on their echelon, noting the correct implementation of Leninist party leadership methods.

He alerted his audience to the increase in the war hysteria among ruling circles in the United States and noted what the role of the party must be; he said that the party "has a great responsibility in elevating vigilance."

He urged everyone to work every day to maintain and exceed the figures achieved in combat training and combat readiness, paying much attention to direct activities with the troops.

In conclusion he expressed his confidence in the work done by the communists in the army to guarantee the elimination of deficiencies analyzed. He also recalled the significant tasks which are approaching, including the accomplishment of the army's pledge in honor of the Second Congress and the celebration, next year, of such significant events as the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the socialist character of the revolution, the 20th anniversary of victory in the Bay of Pigs, and the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Central Army. He told his audience that these events will feature the self-denial, enthusiasm, and responsibility of party militants in the central region.

Colome Ibarra at Western Army

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 12 Oct 80 pp 50-51

[Article by Jose Cazanas Reyes: "Toward New and Greater Victories"]

[Text] Aware that the activity review report is not an end in itself but a means for advancing to higher levels, the communists of the Western Army held their Fourth Party Conference last Friday, 26 September.

This day of work, held with a profound critical and self-critical spirit, was presided over by Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first deputy minister of the FAR, member, Party Central Committee; Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, CG, Western Army, and member, Party Central Committee; and Col Manuel Penado Casanova, first deputy chief, Central Political Directorate, FAR, among others.

"Just 2 years and 11 months have passed since the last conference and in evaluating our activities today we must do so in a manner corresponding to the effort made by the communists side by side with the commanders, officers, sergeants, enlisted men, students at the Camilo Cienfuegos schools, and civilian employees of the major and minor units in accomplishing the multiple and complex tasks assigned," he said at the start of the summary of the central report which was read by Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro.

In close consonance with the guidelines and teachings of the party and the commander-in-chief, to the effect that we must be demanding toward ourselves, the delegates to the Fourth Conference thus analyzed each aspect with a high critical and self-critical spirit, with profound debates, and with high demands, which constitute essential premises for arriving at better conclusions and spelling out future tasks aimed at strengthening the army's fighting capacity. This is why they placed more emphasis on shortcomings than achievements.

During the period which has just ended, the political organs and the party organizations aimed their activities at the accomplishment of the theses and resolutions of the First Party Congress and for the sake of that they planned the tasks connected with daily life, holding their meetings, analyzing work progress and spelling out measures in support of the primary missions of the units.

"There is no doubt," the central report points out by way of summary, "that progress has been made in directions, such as these: meetings, the party's leadership of the UJC, the practice of delivering activity reports, the conduct of more periodic analyses within the nucleus, a larger number of comrades joining the party, and the accomplishment of the change in party documentation which permitted the issue of the new membership card to the militants; but we know that there are some important things where results were not what they should have been."

According to the summary in the central report, the work methods and procedures of the political organisms and of the party's steering committees still do not guarantee systematic aid and support for the organizations and militants; there are many examples of shortcomings and violations of directives, including questions contained in the theses and resolutions of the congress.

In ideological work, Marxist-Leninist and political indoctrination constitute the two essential elements in personnel education. In this connection, the programs were accomplished satisfactorily and it is significant to note that, during this period of time, 521 comrades graduated from the basic and middle-level courses in party indoctrination and that 624 comrades finished their applicant courses.

In line with the standing and significance which the First Party Congress assigned to the effort to raise combat readiness, the communists made a tremendous effort in that direction, generally achieving satisfactory results during the tests conducted in this respect; progress was noted in the simple mechanization of equipment and resources which make it possible to reduce the time required for the accomplishment of missions; work was also done on drafting operational and combat documentation. When missions were assigned to them to protect certain facilities and to be ready to respond to possible aggression, those missions were accomplished satisfactorily; the same is true of missions assigned to some units in the accomplishment of internationalist duties.

By virtue of the nature and essence of the broad and hard work done by the Western Army, the commanders, political workers, and party and UJC organizations found themselves at the very center of each task or mission assigned. This is why there was no single aspect of the manifold activities of the army which the delegates did not analyze rigorously and profoundly.

There was much debating and in the end it was noted that the results obtained by the party during this period of almost three years were satisfactory which is why this effort deserved recognition from the minister of the FAR in a message transmitted to the delegates present by Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra in his concluding remarks.

As part of this important party activity, and in accordance with the agenda, following a vote on the prior points resulting in unanimity, the new committee attached to the Western Army was elected; Lt Col Miguel Galan Fortun was elected secretary and [female] Capt Mirta Garcia was elected recording secretary.

There was also a vote on the candidates for the position of delegate to the Second Party Congress and the nominees were approved unanimously. The appointment of preliminary candidates for membership on the Central Committee was also approved by direct and secret vote.

During this Fourth Conference, a message was read, expressing appreciation of the successful combined Soviet [space] flight, and the work done by the country's first cosmonaut was hailed effusively. Congratulatory messages were also read regarding the work done by the Soviet specialists assigned to the army and special appreciation was expressed to the fighting men of the Western Army who are carrying out internationalist missions.

In delivering the concluding remarks at this Fourth Conference of the Western Army, Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra among other things pointed out that the communists in this army are in a magnificent position to overcome the deficiences that were pointed out and march toward new and greater victories.

Western Army Delegation to Second Party Congress

Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro; Brig Gen Roberto Milian Vega; Brig Gen Ramon Pardo Guerra; Brig Gen Joaquin Quinta Sola; Brig Gen Orlando Rodriguez Puerta; Col Cesar Lara Roselle; Col Jesus Almeida Hernandez; Col Juan J. Marti Cruz-Bouzat; Col Emilio Herrera Guada; Lt Col Sergio del Castillo Zabala; Lt Col Juan L. Charon Duarte; Lt Col Antonio Perez Alonso; Lt Col Julio Bruno Rodriguez; Lt Col Juan Samper Lopez; Capt Julio Ferrer Ferrer; 1st Lt Juan B. Viltres Figueredo.

Santamaria Cuadrado at Navy

Havan VERDE OLIVO 12 Oct 80 pp 52-53

[Article by Ruben Fonseca: "Turning Criticism and Self-Criticism into a Daily Weapon"]

[Text] As part of the preparatory activities aimed at the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Revolutionary Navy held its Seventh Party Congress, concluding the assembly process of the party organizations and organisms on that level.

One of the issues to which the delegates paid most attention during the conference was mobilization and combat readiness. Looking at this important factor, the party's work--as was evidenced during this event--was aimed at achieving greater successes in the accomplishment of activities relating to the mobilization and complete combat readiness of major and minor units. The achievements enable us to look forward to greater efficiency.

Another one of the points analyzed was political and ideological indoctrination. On that score, emphasis was placed in the re[illegible]on achievements, although stress was also placed on some difficulties which it will not be difficult to overcome during the next period in the party's work.

Care, maintenance, and conservation of equipment were other subjects of remarks from delegates who stressed the need for raising the individual sense of responsibility of each communist in complying with security standards and in working with equipment, which is why it is fundamental for the

party to devote more attention to that if we keep in mind that the correct utilization of these resources constitutes a decisive factor toward the achievement of high combat readiness.

In an effort to carry out the pledges and resolutions of the First Congress relating to production and services, the conference emphasized the work of the political organisms and the party organizations. This effort was aimed at executing the technical-economic plans at the repair bases and directing the effort of the communists at improving the quality of production, economic efficiency, increasing work productivity, savings, and utilizing the working day properly.

During the reading of the central report summary, VAdm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, deputy minister of the FAR, commander-in-chief of the MGR [Revolutionary Navy], and member of the Central Committee, Communist Party of Cuba, said that "there has been a rise in the critical and self-critical spirit among the base organizations and various factors influenced that. Since this is a vital aspect of our communist training, it is indispensable for the political organisms and the base organizations to make sure that criticism and self-criticism will be turned into a daily weapon to achieve the greater strengthening of the party."

The conference, which was held at Military Unit No 2746, analyzed the work done by the party commission attached to the political section; it elected the regular and alternate members of that body as well as the delegates to the Second Party Congress.

The work objectives for the next period of time were also approved by the delegates after discussion.

The conference was attended by navy officers and civilian employees who had done hard work for the party throughout this entire period of time.

This has been an important event in her life as a militant for [female] Frig Lt Caridad Guzman Debano since she was able to note, upon the culmination of the conference, a great advance in the accomplishment of party tasks on the various fronts, as well as progress in relation to the prior period of time.

Maria Elena Reyes Laurencio, a civilian worker at Military Unit 5924, was impressed by the organization, by the way in which the communists presented their reports on the various aspects under discussion, and by the progress she was able to see. "The successes in the party's work during this phase," she said, "will help us to continue to perfect our work and to achieve new successes."

LCdr Diego Garcia Morales expressed the opinion that the party helped wipe out deficiencies and, in accordance with the lessons learned, the party is getting ever closer to the structure of the navy.

"We are working to achieve a higher skill level among party cadres and we hope that we will achieve a higher cultural and technical level in order efficiently to accomplish the task assigned to the Revolutionary Navy," he said.

Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, first deputy minister of the FAR, member, Central Committee of the Party, in presenting the concluding remarks, said that the conference marked the high point of the assembly process initiated several months ago from the base on up and that this is a special occasion because of its significance as a part of the process of preparation for the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

He said that the MGR over the past 2 years has made a sustained effort which emerges in the form of the positive results during the inspections conducted by the high command.

He also talked about the importance of perfecting work methods and procedures; the assistance which the higher organizations must give to the lower ones, without taking their place, and he emphasized that "all of our work must constantly be subjected to the most profound critical and self-critical analysis."

He emphasized that the central report in a critical form took up the aspects which are within the sphere of action of the party and he stressed the depth with which the delegates discussed and analyzed the aspects taken up.

After talking about the most important tasks to be accomplished by the MGR during the near future and the role which the party is called upon to play, he noted that military, technical, political-ideological, and psychological training of personnel must always be in line with current realities.

Delegates to the Second Congress Elected at the Seventh Party Conference in the Navy

Cdr Eladio Calvo Gonzalez; Capt Jose L. Cuza Tellez Giron; Capt Angel J. Chaveco Hernandez; Cdr Gonzalo Gonzalez La Rosa; Cdr Israel Iglesias Vazquez; Cdr Pedro Perez Betancourt; VAdm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado.

Direct Delegates to the Second Party Congress

Cdr Juan de Dios Vinas Sosa; Cdr Savino Fernandez Goyenechea; civilian employee Antonio Fernandez Serguera; civilian employee Eduardo Ajo Verdu.

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IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING CENTERS, HAVANA EXPERIENCE NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Enrique Sanz Fals: "Political-Ideological Training Centers, Experiences in Havana"]

> [Text] "For us it is vital, it is fundamental, it is essential to study Marxism and teach Marxism. For the revolution, it is vital and essential to study Marxism and teach Marxism." Fidel

The Marxist-Leninist training of its cadres and members is the permanent objective of our communist party in accord with its leading social role. The systematic study of the principles of the ideology of the working class is a prerequisite for successfully confronting the complex tasks of the construction of socialism in our country, successfully developing the ideological battle and successfully combating our enemies and detractors.

The First Party Congress gave this task importance and analyzed and approved the thesis and resolution "on the studies of Marxism-Leninism in our country." These outlined the features and objectives for this in the coming years.

The resolution indicated: "To give this vanguard solid Marxist-Leninist training must be one of the basic objectives of the training policy of cadres and members of the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba]."

The First Party Congress thesis "on the internal life of the party" referred to ways of political-ideological training of party members and stated: "The work to be developed in the coming years will be aimed at the theoretical and political-ideological training of party members and aspirants through external courses in the CSPI [Political-Ideological Training Centers]. There will be one or more in each town. A percentage of members and aspirants which will be determined by the material possibilities and teaching resources at that time will take those courses."

It added: "These centers will constitute the fundamental theoretical and political-ideological training of party members and aspirants and outstanding workers."

The CSPI in Havana

In fulfillment of this mandate from the First Party Congress, the party in Havana has done positive and effective work which has led to 28 CSPI in the province. In

the last 5 years, 29,591 comrades--20,788 party members and aspirants--have enrolled in them. The rest were members of the UJC [Union of Young Communists], outstanding workers, delegates of the people's government and cadres from the mass organizations.

According to projections for the next 5-year period, the number of centers will increase to 39 and, by 1985, all the members and aspirants in the province as of December 1980 will have taken some of the three types of courses taught in the CSPI: basic, intermediate and advanced.

In its first school year (1975-76), the Havana CSPI graduated 2,140 students. Already by the last school year, this figure had increased to 11,401; that is, it almost quintupled. According to projections, a total of 115,566 comrades including 80,976 party members will take the different courses from now until 1985.

One experiment that has had very good results was opening extension classes in certain work centers with very specific characteristics which meet certain conditions. In this way, the workers go to political-ideological classes after their work is finished. There are now 32 extension classes where the basic and intermediate levels are taught by teachers from the labor center itself who have been trained for this purpose. Advanced classes will begin in the future.

For example, these extension classes are given on ships in our fleets. The experiment started on one ship in 1977 and last year spread to a group of ships. Conditions are being created to open more classes in other ships of the Mambisa Fleet, Cuban Fishing Fleet, Tuna Fleet and the Caribbean Fleet in October. The 5-year plan is for all ships with appropriate conditions to have regular basic and intermediate-level courses.

The CSPI are directed by the party on the municipal level based on the agreements of the First Party Congress and the guidelines and agreements of the superior party organs.

Each center has an executive council that consists of a director, an assistant education director, a coordinator for each course and classroom delegates. Except for the director who is a professional, all the others--including the teachers--are activists. In each classroom there is a delegate, a person responsible for emulation and one responsible for internal order; they are elected by the students.

The students are selected by the party cells from among their members and aspirants, members of the UJC, union leaders and outstanding workers; they must have the approval of the party municipal executive bureau. The selection of students is made based on the following proportions in total enrollment at the center: party members, 60 percent; party aspirants, 10 percent; UJC members, 10 percent; union leaders and outstanding workers, 10 percent; and cadres from mass organizations and delegates of the people's government, 10 percent.

Each party cell receives a monthly report on absences, if any, and student evaluations. At the end of the year, it receives a complete report which is included in the party file of the member or aspirant.

Emulation in the CSPI

Emulation plays an important role in the encouragement and development of the tasks and activities of the CSPI and, at the same time, is an element of effective support for the education and development of the students.

Diogenes Hernandez, department chief of the party provincial committee, stated: "To a great degree, the success of these centers in Havana depends on the stability and systematization of socialist emulation. There are good examples of strictness, interest, enthusiasm and party discipline in the development of emulation as a way to encourage the fulfillment of basic tasks and objectives."

He stated: "It is necessary to add that this has been achieved due to coordinated work and the support that the party cells, the municipal bureaus and the executive councils of each center have offered plus the enthusiasm of each student who gives his best effort so that his center will meet the established indices."

The party leader indicated that the Havana centers, supported by emulation, have maintained an attendance rate of 90 p[illegible] cent or more since their beginning in October 1975. The general promotion rate has always been over 99 percent in all courses with grades of 87 percent.

Comrade Carmen Fernandez, an official of the Internal Education Department of the party provincial committee which supervises the CSPI, told us: "There is much enthusiasm in the centers; they strive to be named vanguard or exemplary. Emulation has helped a lot in these 5 years; it has been an important factor."

She added: "The centers have fulfilled their role and have been a necessity. They make it possible for the majority of the members and aspirants to advance ideologically. Their awareness is expanded and developed. The work of the teacher who is the anonymous hero of the daily effort cannot be forgotten. We can state that the centers have fulfilled their objectives. A great number of party members have been trained in theory. The work has been a success, a great experiment."

Referring to political-ideological training, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro indicated in his report to the First Party Congress: "In the coming years, we must work to convert the party schools, the schools of the UJC and the mass organizations as well as the CSPI into model institutions of Marxist-Leninist education."

The executive councils of the CSPI and the party officials in the towns and in the province who supervise this activity are involved precisely in this task: /to convert the CSPI "into model institutions of Marxist-Leninist education"/ [in boldface].

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CSO: 3010

SUCCESSES, FAILURES OF 1976-1980 SUGAR PRODUCTION REVIEWED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 26 Sep 80 pp 16-23

[Article by Andres Rodriguez: "Sugar, Review of a 5-Year Period"]

[Text] Subject

Despite difficulties in its final year, the 1976-80 5-year period more than exceeded its predecessor in sugar production, and not only that period but the other 5-year periods of socialism and the last two of capitalism, which were those in which there was the greatest volume of production in that failed system.

This is one of the subjects discussed in this article. As is indicated by its title, it consists of making a review of a number of items throughout the 76-80 period in the agroindustry which predominates in the Cuban economy and, therefore, is the mainspring of its development and the improvement of the standard of living of the people.

This means that in addition to sugar production with its sequelae of indicators: recovery, lost industrial time, cane ground and petroleum consumption, other important aspects will be touched upon, which are detailed in the summary of this article.

And all this has a common denominator. What was done and how was it done by comparison with the preceding 5-year period?

Production

During the first four sugar harvests of the period (1976-1979), sugar production volumes experienced a vigorous, sustained progress without regression, which, unfortunately, could not be continued in the closing season, that of 1980.

Among the causes, which despite vigorous efforts made caused that interruption, are the following:

The violent outbreak of the rust disease, which caused serious damage to one of the main commercial varieties grown in the country: the Barbados 4362.

Certainly the foregoing provoked an obvious reduction in the availability of cane in the country due to the amount of Barbados 4362 planted in our sugarcane areas, particularly in some provinces. On 31 December 1971, despite the demolitions practiced to eliminate the effects of the disease, the aforementioned variety occupied the following percentages in these provinces:

Sancti Spiritus	50 percent
Granma	41 percent
Villa Clara	37 percent
Cienfuegos	34 percent

On the other hand, however, it must be pointed out that until the destructive appearance of rust, the Barbados 4362 variety was highly regarded by many growers and sugar industry personnel because of its good points such as the richness of its juice, ease of handling in the mills and during harvesting.

Finally, as is known, the country is embarked upon the elimination of the results of the rust through the demolition of the diseased variety and its replacement by others which resist rust, among them a group from Cuba, the Jaronu and Mayari, which are now being introduced, depending on the agricultural technology established, at the same time that their results are checked in production.

The infestation by weeds of a considerable part of the national sugarcane area, resulting, among other reasons, from the pressure caused by the prolonging of the harvest season in 1979. On 31 July of this year, 50,000 caballerias of sugarcane were infested with weeds.

It is worth emphasizing, as a necessary complement, that the problem of weeds has been vigorously confronted in timely fashion this year. Our press has systematically covered that successful effort, which is so decisive for increasing the amount of cane in the 1981 harvest. As is known, noxious weeds are the worst scourge which attacks the sugarcane fields.

Imperfections in the estimates of sugarcane, with their negative effects on the availability of cane. In this respect, according to reports, there were enterprises which confronted considerable decreases in estimates, sugarmills such as the El Salvador (Guantanamo), Julio Antonio Mella (Santiago de Cuba), Antonio Maceo (Holguin) and Ranulfo Leyva (Granma).

A very generalized decline in an important indicator, industrial yield, caused by a number of agroindustrial factors, which still require more precise solutions and on which work is continuing. It is worth mentioning that the decline even affected a province with a traditionally high industrial yield: Cienfuegos. As proof of this let us look at the trend of the aforementioned indicator during the 1979 and 1980 harvests.

Cienfuegos	Yield
1979	12.38
1980	11.64

Industrial difficulties caused by problems in repairs as a result, primarily, of the late arrival of material supplies to a large number of sugarmills. As a counteraction to these negative causes, however, not only the great effort made by the workers of the sugar agroindustry must be indicated but also such obviously significant positive results as the quality of sugar produced, a noticeable reduction in the use of additional fuel (petroleum and wood) and the better quality of the raw material (sugarcane) provided for the industry.

It is worthwhile indicating in this context, the campaign undertaken against the use of petroleum, which allowed its use to be reduced in almost all provinces, a substantial reduction, as can be noted as an example in some provinces as compared with the 1979 harvest.

	Fewer gallons used
Holguin	6,000,000
Ciego de Avila	6,000,000
Havana	4,500,000

The outstanding feature of such a campaign, the result of its correct understanding from the beginning, has been the province of Cienfuegos, which has been drastically reducing the use of additional fuels (petroleum and wood) throughout the 5-year period. Let us look at it in detail.

Harvest	Rate of Use
1976	1.03
1977	1.21
1978	.67
1979	.27
1980	.13

However, while the sustained and vigorous increase in production during the first 4 years could not be repeated in 1980, the latter fact does not eclipse an objective conclusion explained at the beginning of this article. Sugar production during the 1976-80 period more than exceeded that of 1971-1975. While the former obtained an average per harvest of some 7 million metric tons, the other obtained 5.5 million.

And there is more. In the first 4 years of the 1976-80 5-year period alone, more sugar was produced than during the entire 1971-1975 period. Let us take a specific look at this.

	Millions of tons of sugar
1971-1975	27.7
1976-1979 (4 years)	27.9

Another element to be considered is that unlike the 1971-1975 5-year period, the subsequent 5-year period of 1976-1980 was characterized until its last year by a headlong growth without regression. Here is the proof.

Harvest	Millions of tons of sugar
1976	6.1
1977	6.4
1978	7.3
1979	7.9

It is too bad that this could not be continued in 1980.

Finally, there is a factor already indicated. Production during the 1976-80 period was also higher than that obtained in the other 3 5-year periods of socialism as well as that of the last two 5-year periods of capitalism, the best of that vanished system, if we go by the meticulous statistics maintained by the genius Moreno Fraginals.

Let us view the above statement in the light of statistics. Let us look specifically at the production average of the harvest of each period.

Capitalist 5-year periods	Average tons of sugar in millions of tons
1949-53	5.8
1954-58	5.1
Socialist five-year periods	
1961-65	5.2
1966-70	5.7
1971-75	5.5
1976-80	7.0*

*Approximately

Cane Ground

As in sugar production, the volume of cane ground showed a growing and sustained increase during 1976-79. Viewed overall, that increase was shown in the following manner:

Harvest	Arrobas of sugarcane
1976	4,521,600,000
1977	4,882,400,000
1978	5,829,800,000
1979	6,352,100,000

At the same time, it is valid to add that such continuous growth during the first 4 years of the 5-year period we are discussing was also shown in the majority of the Cuban provinces with one or another exception. The reader can see this in the chart contained in this article under "Cane Ground."

Cane Ground (1976-79)

What was the standing of the provinces in this indicator during the first four harvests of the 5-year period?

(In millions of arrobas)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
Pinar del Rio	110.4	99.9	108.4	102.1
Havana	512.2	548.4	599.7	576.2
Matanzas	590.2	669.7	718.5	804.1
Villa Clara	568.1	601.5	725.3	758.6
Cienfuegos	250.3	284.8	370.7	379.3
Sancti Spiritus	293.5	307.6	334.4	337.1
Ciego de Avila	551.6	524.3	596.8	722.3
Camaguey	424.7	468.9	610.9	696.3
Las Tunas	348.8	427.3	551.5	564.7
Holguin	388.2	397.4	538.0	645.9
Granma	249.7	290.0	341.2	350.9
Santiago de Cuba	188.9	196.4	232.4	282.4
Guantanamo	44.4	65.6	101.4	131.7

Commentaries

As can be seen, the continuous increase in cane ground in almost all the provinces of the country is evident. This fact, symptom of a growing availability of cane, should not hide another fact, although more has been ground it has been without the due application of planned potential grinding norms. The outstanding aspect about this, and perhaps the exception, is Matanzas, the best grinding province in the country up to now. In short, although most of the provinces continuously increased the volume of cane ground, most of them are still far from a high and stable rate of grinding as is required by an optimum harvest.

Since the chart contains the facts, we shall not interrupt our march and shall go on to the next indicator.

Recovery

It is worth emphasizing, or rather repeating, that from the technological point of view, recovery is the most important indicator of industrial efficiency. It is simply a formula whereby a calculation of the percentage of the sugar brought by the cane from the field and recovered in the sugarmill is made (polarization).

As has also been said, recovery experienced a serious decline as of 1969 and reached its lowest point in the 1972 harvest when the skimpiest percentage of the previous 30 years up to that time (79.4 percent) was obtained. Subsequently, that indicator began to recover and by 1975 it left that critical situation far behind, when a national percentage of 84.28 was attained, an increase of almost 5 full percentage points in three harvests.

The 1976-80 5-year period, it is fair to say, at no time showed the declines of the previous period nor much less the unfortunate percentages we have just seen. Even in the first 4 years it never went lower than 84 percent, although it did show a decline in the 1980 season. This included Cienfuegos, the most outstanding of the Cuban provinces in the matter of recovery and was frankly surprising given the tremendous world record set by the people of Cienfuegos in that respect, precisely during the 1976-80 period. Let us take a look.

Cienfuegos Harvest	Recovery
1976	86.62
1977	88.32
1978	89.00
1979	89.16
1980	87.37

The influence of the lack of quality of repairs in the problems experienced by the industry in the 1980 harvest has already been mentioned. To that must now be added, while we are on the subject of industrial efficiency, the influence to a significant degree, of operational difficulties.

There remains no alternative for the future but to win back the ground lost and advance much more, and this not just as a mere slogan, because actually the experience of the Cuban sugar industry itself shows that much has to be done yet with respect to recovery. Despite the sustained progress during the course of the first 4 years of the 76-80 5-year period, it must be remembered that in 1966, under socialism, a percentage of 86.04 was obtained in that indicator.

Lost Time

Something similar to what happened in recovery happened in lost industrial time. We must first explain, however, that in that concept we are considering its two principal manifestations: breakdowns and operational interruptions.

Both manifestations opened the 1971-75 5-year period with an extremely high percentage overall (19.25 percent). Later it began to decline positively, although it was as of 1976 that such a decline became particularly significant. Actually, the contrast between those two 5-year periods is obvious. Let us see.

Breakdowns-Operational Interruptions

1971-75 5-year period	Percentage
1971	19.25
1972	15.54
1973	13.02
1974	10.21
1975	9.67

1976-80 5-year period	Percentage
1976	7.43
1977	6.43
1978	6.05
1979	6.24

However, just as in recovery, the positive declining level recorded in the previous 4 years was not maintained.

It is not idle to reiterate the marked effect the poor quality of repairs had in this; the result, mainly, of the tardy arrival of materials to a good number of mills. To this negative phenomenon was added the fact that in some cases some of those resources were not of the required quality either. There were even cases of unfortunate negligence such as that of the mechanical plant of Santa Clara, which sent two left jacks [virgenes] to the Perucho Figueredo sugarmill and two right jacks to the Primero de Mayo, with the subsequent troubles of having to adapt them.

Finally, although not decisive, another difficulty among the problems previously expounded, must be included. We refer specifically to the prolonging of the 1979 harvest, with the implications it had with respect to time available for the accomplishment of repairs and investments. Actually, that harvest was the most prolonged of the 76-80 5-year period, recording an average of 182 days of operations.

Petroleum Consumption

Although there has already been reference to this subject, its importance obliges us to speak of it again. If we go by objective reality, the first 3 years of the 76-80 period do not show proper behavior in that respect, although in the last two, primarily in 1980, as was indicated, that situation improved considerably.

In our opinion, a magnificent contribution by the 76-80 5-year period with respect to additional fuel in the sugar industry resides in the fact that the essential and real causes leading to that consumption were identified and eliminated.

In a pamphlet published in February 1979 with the title "General Considerations On Fuel Consumption in the Sugar Industry," the ministry of that industry said the following: "The factors which take part in the problem of additional fuel consumption in the sugar industry can be divided into objective and subjective; although on a national level we are convinced that in more than 90 percent of the cases this is due to factors of a subjective nature."

Prominent among these subjective factors were insufficient administrative requirements, weak coordination among the various departments of the mill and operational shortcomings. All of these, we repeat, were eliminated as a result of a systematic campaign waged by the party, a campaign which has been maintained without a lowering of the guard.

Obviously, that campaign will be maintained from now on until a final solution to the problem of fuel is found. There is no other alternative to the problem for three cardinal reasons:

1. The effect of allocating to other branches of the economy, which need it, the excess of petroleum still being consumed by an industry such as the sugar industry, which produces its own fuel: bagasse.

2. The deficit in petroleum being faced today, together with its very high prices on the world market, which thanks to the solidarity shown invariably by the Soviet Union, are not being paid by our country.

3. On the final solution of the petroleum problem depends the industrialization of an important byproduct of sugarcane: bagasse.

After 50 Years

After half a century of silence, the country is beginning to build, as of 1977, four modern sugarmill complexes. The important thing is that it did it with its own efforts.

For some time, particularly since the 19th Century, the Cuban had shown his skill and experience in producing sugar, but he had not proved his ability to plan and build sugar factories by himself. Now he has proved it.

Two of those mills, the 30 de Noviembre in Pinar del Rio and Batalla de las Guasimas in Camaguey, have just been inaugurated. The remaining two, located in the provinces of Granma and Cienfuegos, are having their construction process speeded up.

Forty-two percent of the equipment of those four new enterprises was produced nationally, while 58 percent came from abroad.

The structures of the buildings, the tanks, the quadruple vats, heaters, clarifiers, crystallizers, pumps of various types and other equipment and tools are made in Cuba.

From abroad come the boilers, turbogenerators, centrifuges, cane juice filters, and other implements. Moreover, 72 percent of this equipment comes from the socialist community, particularly the Soviet Union, the GDR and Poland.

This means that only 28 percent comes from countries of the capitalist area, which represents an expenditure by the country of $7 million. That is what the building of each sugarmill costs in foreign credits. The total cost of each mill is 43 million pesos.

These are four modern mills equipped with a majestic tipple on which one of our smaller mills could almost fit, a completely electrified grinding plant with a grinding capacity of 7,000 metric tons of cane (600,000 arrobas) every 24 hours, a mechanized bagasse storage building, continuous centrifuges and an automated system for weighing cane, juice, bagasse, molasses and sugar.

In addition to producing sugar, the Cuban is also engaged in building the means of production which make sugar. He has engaged in the creation of the material base for the engineering of complete factories and of a plan of national scope for confronting the growing demands of the Cuban sugar industry itself. And he has accomplished it.

Bulk Sugar

During the 76-80 5-year period, the system of bulk-sugar shipping received a considerable boost. Four bulk-sugar shipping terminals were inaugurated and placed in operation during that time in the provinces of Havana, Guantanamo, Granma and Las Tunas, with a loading capability of 700 tons per hour.

Thus, the effort begun by the revolution in the decade of the 60's continues unchangingly. It began when it completed and placed in operation two bulk-sugar shipping terminals inherited from capitalism, and built one more in Cienfuegos, the latter with a tremendous loading capacity of 1,200 tons per hour.

As is known, such an investment effort not only has the purpose of mechanizing the loading of sugar, which allows the loading of a 5,000-ton ship in 10 hours, for example, as compared to the 5 days it used to take with the traditional system of loading sugar in sacks. It has other implications, among them the humanization of work, increase in productivity and the advantage of a quick sailing with the subsequent saving in foreign credits.

Increasing Importance of Byproducts

The industrialization of sugarcane byproducts calls for attention and requires it more and more because of its significance in the integral use of the large number of byproducts of the sugar agroindustry. The progressive crystallization of such use is of greater significance when there is the certainty that by means of it a contribution is made to the satisfaction of material and spiritual needs of society on the basis of a renewable and inexhaustible raw material such as sugarcane in a world where there is the danger of exhaustion of certain important raw materials.

This means that such integral use has the particular advantage that it can be done on the basis of a raw material which is not only/renewable and inexhaustible/ [in boldface] (the emphasis is ours) but is broadly distributed throughout the length and width of national territory.

In honor to the truth, 1976-80 could be described properly as the 5-year period in which the industrialization of sugarcane byproducts began. This statement is supported by the following facts:

Construction of nine modern torula yeast plants with an overall production capability of 90,000 tons of yeast. These plants, in the important area of animal feed so that there can be proper human nourishment, are distributed in the following provinces:

Matanzas	1
Villa Clara	1
Cienfuegos	1
Sancti Spiritus	1
Ciego de Avila	2
Las Tunas	1
Granma	1
Holguin	1

A 10th plant is also under construction in Santiago de Cuba Province.

Following the same line of the use of byproducts for animal feed, in these 5 years a large number of molasses-urea-bagasse and predigested bagasse plants have been built, among them the large plant of 200 tons daily of predigested bagasse built in the area near the Camilo Cienfuegos sugarmill complex of Havana Province.

Also, although in the line of bagasse industrialization, two modern bagasse panel plants have been built, each producing 120 tons daily, in the provinces of Havana and Ciego de Avila, while a third of 240 tons per day is under construction in the province of Las Tunas. It is worthwhile to emphasize that bagasse panels are an important industry because of what they contribute to the solution of the problems of household furniture.

Sugarcane Harvest

In the 1971-75 5-year period, as well as in the following of 1976-80, mechanization of the sugarcane harvest continued its upward climb without regression, which is what is important. Let us now look at that climb in the language of numbers.

1971-75 5-year period	Percentage
1971	2
1972	7
1973	11
1974	18
1975	25

1976-80 5-year Period	Percentage
1976	32
1977	36
1978	39
1979	42
1980	50

At first sight, certainly, the obvious and significant fact is noted that mechanization of the sugarcane harvest has grown in one decade from 2 to 50 percent. As will be remembered, because of a necessary period of apprenticeship and acquisition of experience, that mechanization could not exceed 3 percent in the 1966 1970 5-year period.

On the other hand, mechanization did not pass through the same system of harvesting in both periods. The needs of sugarcane production itself caused us to go from burned cane in 1971-75 to green cane as the predominant method in the next 5-year period. And this, it could be said, meant a change in harvest technology.

It meant a change in concepts, it could also be added, under conditions of an increase in agricultural yields. The predominant change to harvesting green cane meant a greater pressure for combines because of having to face a greater vegetable mass. This objective reality taught the correctness of adapting the combines to the conditions of the agricultural yield of the fields. Obviously, it is not the same thing to introduce a combine into a field of green cane yielding 80,000 arrobas per caballeria as it is into one yielding 130,000.

The work done in the country on two elements of extreme importance for the success of the mechanized harvest was significant during the course of both 5-year periods: the suitable conditioning of the sugarcane areas and the proper training and qualification of all personnel, particularly operators and mechanics.

Despite that effort, however, it can be stated that there has not been the proper ratio between demand (combines) and supply (prepared areas and skilled personnel). Also, as a result of the foregoing, in some places the normal process of harvest mechanization has been interrupted.

However, in a general sense, as has already been noted, mechanized harvesting has maintained its advance uninterruptedly. The most important thing is that it has been playing its role with respect to a substantial saving in manpower in canecutting. It must be remembered that in 1970 the country was forced to marshal a gigantic force of approximately 350,000 macheteros. At that time only 2 percent of the total harvest was done by combines.

Within this framework, it is necessary to deal with an important event which took place in the 1976-80 5-year period. This was the placing in operation of the KTP-1 sugarcane harvesting combine factory, which was inaugurated in Holguin on 27 July 1977 by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

The opening of this installation, the legitimate result of Cuban-Soviet cooperation, insures the future of Cuban sugarcane harvests and obviously contributes to the systematic expansion of them. With it is created the national base for the uninterrupted advance of sugarcane harvest mechanization and an important step is taken in the development of the machine-building industry.

When it is operating at full capacity, that factory, which bears the glorious name of "60th Anniversary of the October Revolution," will be able to produce 600 combines per year in addition to parts, pieces and accessories amounting to 1,000 tons. The latter is also very important to insure the operational effectiveness of the harvesting machines. In this respect, it must be pointed out that in the 1977 harvest, to cite an example, 19 percent of the time lost by the KTP-1 because of breakdowns and maintenance was due to having to wait for repair parts.

8908
CSO: 3010

PARTY CALLS FOR EXTRA EFFORT TO MAKE UP FOR RAIN LOSSES IN PINAR

FL182030 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] In view of the rain of the past several hours, the provincial party bureau in Pinar del Rio has issued a call stating that the province is facing the resulting situation inasmuch as rain levels in our territory are reaching historic records for November. There are tobacco municipalities, such as Sandino, where more than 500 mm of rain have fallen, affecting the progress of the harvest which had had a great beginning, the call says.

As of 12 November, 223,000 seed beds were totally lost and 119,000 were affected. This includes both the state and peasant sectors. Of the 226 planted caballerias, 129.6 were lost and 50.7 were affected. The party document adds that these losses might increase. It states that the situation brought on by the rain demands an extraordinary effort from all those involved in the tobacco harvest and from the people in general. This way, 358,900 seed beds can be irrigated from now until 10 December so that enough seedlings are available to finish work on the 3,000 caballerias called for by the province's plan up to 31 January, the document says. This means, it adds, that 249,000 seed beds must be irrigated before the end of the month and 110,170 more from 1 to 10 December [figures as heard].

There have been damages and losses in other areas of Pinar del Rio's production, especially in vegetable production, where 16,800 seedlings were affected in the state sector and 3,931 in the peasant sector.

The party's call says that the rain has made the coffee beans mature faster and fall from the bushes between (Cajalbana) and San Andres. An estimated 32,000 arrobas must be picked as soon as possible.

The document adds that the situation calls for the utmost efforts to fulfill the new schedule that must be established in keeping with the present circumstances as well as to recover from losses and damages in the vegetable, coffee and tubers areas.

The provincial bureau reaffirms its confidence in the fighting spirit of the people of Pinar del Rio who have always come through in whatever tasks they have undertaken. If we work in an organized and disciplined way, use the right techniques and make the most of our resources, we will achieve our purposes, which are to plant and harvest the [illegible]0 caballerias of tobacco in honor of the second party congress, the document includes.

CSO: 3010

GARCIA FRIAS ADDRESSES CIEGO DE AVILA MEETING

FL190042 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] An awareness of protection of flora and fauna must be created in the people because this is a task of society and the new generations will thank us for the effort we are making, commander of the revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo, stated in his closing remarks at the establishment of Ciego de Avila Province's Scientific Council for the Conservation of Flora and Fauna in a ceremony held in Ciego de Avila City.

The vice president of the councils of state and ministers noted that the environment is a part of the entire socio-economic, cultural and historic development of the country and, because of this, man should not be the one who destroys it. All citizens must achieve such a level of culture which will make the conservation of natural beauty possible. In that sense, Garcia Frias stressed the incorporation of all people, especially the pioneers and youths, into camping or other activities so that their love for nature may develop as a part of man in socialism.

Garcia Frias also spoke about the need to protect some species of our fauna which are in danger of extinction, and noted that cayo cocos, located north of the province with an area of 33,000 hectares, will be stocked with all the animals and trees that can live there. He also stated that next to cayo cocos are romano and sabinal keys, which are part of a natural protection barrier for the country against wind and salinity, a good reason for protecting their respective flora and fauna.

Dr Abelardo Moreno, president of the Cuban Scientific Council for the Conservation of Flora and Fauna, stated that great attention must be paid to the salinity of the soil, to supervising the exploitation of the quarries and guaranteeing the availability of a residual treatment plant for every industry in order to protect the environment. For his part, Rafael Valdes Valdes, first party secretary in the province, said that the residents of Ciego de Avila will spare no efforts to make a reality the guidance emanating from the meeting, especially when flora and fauna are extremely important for the development of the territory.

CSO: 3010

NEED TO IMPROVE REPAIR SERVICES DISCUSSED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 pp 44-47

[Article by Susana Tesoro: "Systematization, Key to Service"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The word "services" is as complex as it is general. There are medical services, gastronomical services, commercial services and so on ad infinitum. We are going to study the part this time that has bothered the people for a long time: repair services. We are going to limit ourselves to Havana Province where the largest number of shops, objects to repair and, naturally, problems to solve are concentrated.

At one time, the repair of any domestic appliance (mechanical or electrical) was so difficult that some customers debated between buying a new one or sending the broken one for repairs. Although it is true that there has been work to improve this situation, it is also true that the people have suffered innumerable annoyances through delays, poor work, losses and other singular and small tragedies.

Background

Beginning in 1977 when the people's government organs were created, there was a change in the structure of this branch. The shops, receiving offices, etc. were under the Ministry of Domestic Trade but passed to an office of the people's government called services. It covers from pressure cookers to refrigerators and includes the repair of furniture, clocks, shoes and everything else that has to be fixed. This office also covers beauty shops, barber shops, cleaners, etc.

As can be assumed, the change made adjustments and new methods indispensable. There had to be a system that would please and help the people who, in the end, are the ones who pay for the work and who suffer from the possible failures of a certain method.

During all these years, improvement in services was strived for. The affected customer does not believe that those mechanisms that seemed diabolical at times were the product of ill will; one has to put oneself in the place of the director of one of these enterprises and then judge his work. It is not always easy to make positive changes and to do things the way one feels they should be done. We have verified that experience and the actual resources have been used to try to satisfy the people.

Unforeseen Growth

If we go only 5 or 6 years back and compare the quantity of equipment, objects and appliances sold to the people, we will see that the quantity and variety of articles offered have grown rapidly. First there was the pressure cooker sold as a bonus of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions]. Then came the flood of refrigerators, televisions, washers, fans, radios of every type, record players, etc. Today, in 1980, the majority of those articles are on the open market and more are sold each day.

What does this have to do with services? A lot, because when an article is sold, there must be enough shops and parts to guarantee the repair and maintenance of those objects. This is a large part of the problem.

The existing shops, mechanics and parts did not correspond with the massive sale of domestic appliances. One of the hardest tasks of this office was to try to balance possession with shops.

To give an idea, we will list the approximate numbers of radios, televisions, refrigerators, washers and stoves in the hands of the people of Havana.

There are 600,000 /radios/ and 11 shops.

As of 31 July, there were 400,000 Soviet /television/ sets; that is, 80 percent of the families have a television.

About 77 percent of the families have /refrigerators/. There are 387,000 in the capital, of which 55 percent are from capitalist countries, 36 percent are from the USSR and 9 percent are from LNPUD [National Industries for Domestic Products and Utensils]. There are five shops to service them.

There are about 101,000 /washers/ from the USSR. Twenty percent of the families in this province have washers although there is only one repair shop.

/In stoves/, the situation is as follows. There are 22 shops of which 21 are for kerosene stoves and 1 for electric stoves. The variety of stoves owned by the people breaks down as follows: 36 percent have pressurized or gasified kerosene, 11 percent have kerosene with wicks, 28 percent have liquid gas, 22 percent use processed gas and 3 percent have electric stoves.

Problems and Change

There were and are problems although there are fewer each time. The basic necessities included parts and materials, mechanics, adequate transportation and shop capacity.

There were 24,219 television sets needing picture tubes, flyback and other components. This happened not only because of the parts shortage but because of the need for adjustments in forms of payment, the new work system and other basically organizational measures.

One of the first favorable measures was to tie in all the mechanics and then change the structure totally. Now there is one mechanic per zone. This means that a mechanic always services the same area and, therefore, knows the problems of the equipment that he usually repairs b ter.

The mechanics that service a zone form a brigade which has a chief. Then there is the shop chief who is responsible for the brigade chiefs. A mechanic's work is inspected and approved by the brigade chief.

This new system has managed to expand service in the customer's home which makes the customer more satisfied because he can see what is done to his set and it is not taken out of his house to a shop.

In September there was a campaign to fix television sets since parts that were needed for some time had been received. The result of this marathon was really surprising. From July to September, an average of 800 picture tubes were put in per week and it is expected that the delay in television repairs will be eliminated by the beginning of 1981.

Another influence in this change is the fact that a good part of the technical personnel for television repair has been changed. This presented a critical situation at the beginning of the year. Now 231 comrades have graduated specializing in transistorized equipment and there is a course for repairing color televisions. Also 77 recent graduates from technological institutes have been retrained.

Another factor that will improve television repair is the sale of different components from socialist countries so that the customer can fix his own television. That center will be at No. 667 Habana between Luz and Acosta in Habana Vieja.

All the radio jobs from mechanic to receiver have been tied in. The brigade chief is in charge of inspecting the equipment after the mechanic has finished. This results in faster attention, shorter delivery cycles and better use of shop capacity. All the shops already have this system. The results show that the repair cycles are down to only 24 hours; in case of very complex repairs, the cycle takes from 3 to 5 days.

One interesting detail is that with the present method, it is the brigade chief who determines the complexity of the repair. Before, the mechanic who repaired it did this and then collected for it. This means control that the fee for each job is for what needed to be done.

There was instability in refrigerator repair due to lack of parts. As of 31 July, there was a great quantity of equipment to be repaired. The brigade by zones is also being applied here and has yielded very good results.

The implementation of a new system, already being applied experimentally in Boyeros, is being worked on. When the repair of an appliance requires shop attention, the enterprise rents a new refrigerator. The customer pays 1 peso a day while his appliance is being fixed.

The situation for stoves is not very promising now since there is a shortage in supplies. The low quality of fuel frequently conspires against kerosene stoves. Five new shops are being prepared for gas stoves, three of which will open this year.

For smaller appliances--irons, fans, pressure cookers, etc.--the method is to take the article to the shops. In the next 5-year period, the necessary parts will be sold so that the customer can repair his own appliances. There are still many problems with insufficient parts at the shops, poor quality of repairs and lack of compliance and supervision of consumer standards. There should also be a review of the price policy and a systematic analysis of the return rate.

There is also work to improve the quality and speed of clock repairs. The repair is done by steps in the shops and there is a labor tie which expedites repair. Kiosks will be opened to do minor repairs immediately like change the crystal, the stem or the dial and verification of correct timekeeping. These kiosks will be in central locations throughout the city.

Proposals to the Executive Committee

In the last regular session of the Provincial People's Government Assembly, this service office made the following requests to the Provincial Executive Committee in order to guarantee a good job: to give priority to an indispensable automobile pool, to finish the projects being carried out, to continue the selection of personnel in shops, to deliver the necessary model for adequate control and to recommend that intermediate education update its study programs so that a technological graduate can go directly into a shop without taking another course.

Something That Affects Enterprise, Customer

As we have already said, this is a complex task. A truly singular phenomenon has occurred. With the perhaps unexpected speed in repairs now, repaired equipment has accumulated in the shops. Some customers are not picking it up and do not receive it at home. The enterprises have notified them by telegram, telephone call and visit but there is no solution.

The most serious thing is all the repaired equipment that has been in the shops for years because the customer has not picked it up and, at times, does not receive it at his house. This keeps the enterprise from fulfilling its quotas since it does not collect for fixing these articles. Also the equipment that has been stored for so long deteriorates because storage conditions are not optimal.

Why hasn't some measure been taken concerning these customers? Because this office does not have legislation that permits it to sell this equipment, use it or collect a surcharge for storage from those who do not pick it up on time.

The legal department of the Ministry of Domestic Trade is working on a legal instrument that would authorize the service office to decide what to do with articles not picked up on time. In the same way, we hope there will be a law for the customer when the enterprise does not comply and takes longer than promised to repair something.

Some customers allege that they do not have money at the time and others state that they will pick up their equipment later. In downtown Havana which is most affected, this situation represents a total of 102,786 pesos in radios, televisions, refrigerators and clocks and 90,670 pesos in smaller appliances. One alarming provincial figure is that 12,800 clocks have not been picked up for a cost of 102,500 pesos.

The above can be less serious for this office if we compare it to the development and printing of photographs. In downtown Havana alone, there is an accumulation of 4,400 orders worth about 100,000 pesos. In this branch, if the person does not pick up his pictures, the enterprise totally loses the money because no one is going to buy the photograph of someone that he does not know.

Prospects

If the resources are maintained and present measures are strictly followed, the future of repair services will be promising. At this time, a shop complex that will fix motors, a problem that still delays some deliveries, is being constructed. Next year this will be considerably alleviated.

We asked comrade Roberto Garcia, director of services for Havana: "How can we assure the people that this change in services will continue improving?"

Garcia stated: "First, we must systematize what we have achieved. We are going to continue with the work offensive, the demand in quality and the appropriate operation of services. There will be an improvement with all the new shops that we are going to open and with all the youths who are studying in the different specialties. In other words, in addition to creating the organizational systems, we are building shops, giving priority to repair parts, training the work force, receiving a new automobile pool and receiving tools and instruments. This, logically, will be a very favorable response /and, in 1981, services have to improve/."

7717
CSO: 3010

PEOPLES GOVERNMENT LOCAL ORGANS EIGHTH MEETING ENDS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Several matters directly related to the population were debated during the Eighth Meeting of the Office for Peoples Government Local Organs, assigned to the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers, with the chairmen of the provincial assemblies, which took place Tuesday and Wednesday at the Palace of the Revolution.

The meeting was chaired by Faustino Perez, member of the Party Central Committee and chief of the above-mentioned office. The agenda began with the study of cash control, the income and expenditure situation and the implementation of the budget, a matter that is very closely linked to the development of the restaurant and trade sector.

Faustino Perez, in his introductory remarks, stated that this analysis comes under the constant scrutiny of the struggle for efficiency and high standards. This is a battle that we must win, considering the lack of control that is evident in these areas.

He added, by way of example, that it has been learned that a considerable amount of the products assigned to the restaurant network for some reason do not reach the public. It is essential that we find out what has caused this situation, given the impact it has not only on the economy and on the people's daily lives, but also on collective morale.

Francisco Garcia Valls, chairman of the State Finance Committee, said in this regard that audits undertaken by his committee in 1979 and 1980 in a large number of establishments in several provinces had shown that there is poor control.

Garcia Valls added that it has also been learned that consumption standards for food products are not being complied with in some establishments; in some cases products were discontinued and did not appear again, and in other cases products that did not meet standards were served to the public, and then income quotas were exceeded.

These problems become even more apparent when it is noted that there were considerable shortages during the first half of this year in the units subordinate to the Peoples Government in local areas.

The entire situation has a common denominator, added the chairman of the State Finance Committee: the lack of control and the possibility of diverting money, food

and consumer goods, which leads to criminal activity among unscrupulous elements of society.

In the debates on this issue, in which several Peoples Government chairmen and officials of the National Bank of Cuba, Domestic Trade, Light Industry and the Economic Police all participated, many objective and subjective problems involved in these irregularities were discussed.

In the first place, although it is true that a great effort has been made to combat these shortcomings and many managers and workers have been punished for negligence in the past year, there is no doubt that the degree of disciplinary problems among administrative leaders is still high, that supervision is inadequate, and that in these areas there must be more rigorous standards to correct these problems.

In addition, there is a series of objective issues that are preventing adequate action, and efforts to solve the problem should be stepped up. These difficulties include the lack of cash registers and numbered receipts and the lack of more permanent provisions for audits.

However, it was made clear that there are sufficient economic mechanisms to take action against these problems, and there are administrative possibilities for improving the situation through rigorous demands in all cases, and popular supervision and control.

In the budgetary analysis, Garcia Valls also pointed out the failure to comply with the budget, both in terms of income from business earnings and the restaurant tax.

In that regard he indicated that this situation has resulted from a lack of financial discipline in the payment of taxes, and deficiencies in the municipal finance offices which do not meet requirements in time. He reported that a decree-law is about to be passed that will permit fines for delays in tax payments by establishments.

He also stressed the distortions that are taking place in several provinces that are not meeting their planned income quotas; they spend more, and resort to state subsidies as a result of inefficient management.

Attention to Harvest Problems

Another topic discussed at the meeting was support by Peoples Government Local Organs for the sugarcane harvest by means of help for the physical grounds, lodgings, dining rooms and other facilities associated with plants and agricultural enterprises.

In general, this area has witnessed apparent success with the solution of numerous social problems, according to officials of the Ministry of the Sugar Industry, and the Group for Coordination and Support of the Commander in Chief.

The study presented was summed up by going into detail about the issues related to human services, such as material provisions, food and recreation in order to ensure effective productivity of forces.

The speakers also urged support from local government organizations to guarantee the finishing of plant repairs, which at this time are being carried out efficiently and on time in 130 of the sugar mills that must begin the harvest by the end of November or early December.

Problems of Domestic Fuel and Stoves

The overall situation of domestic fuel was also studied by the provincial chairmen of the Peoples Government, under the direction of the Basic Industry Ministry, headed by Joel Domenech, chief of that department, and Marcos Lage, minister of the Sidero-Mechanical Industry.

Joel Domenech reported to the chairmen that progress has been made in studies of the problem, in terms of the consumption of kerosine, manufactured or liquefied gas, as well as electricity.

He indicated that 70.9 percent of all nuclear families use kerosine stoves, and that this fuel will be used in this country for many years.

He explained, however, that an effort must be made to solve the problems of fuel quality, inefficient stoves and annoying delays in distribution among the population which cause people to reject these products.

For this purpose, work must be done to create the necessary conditions for the adequate distribution of the fuel; the problem is not that not enough kerosine is produced, but lies in storage and limited capacity in the marketing network.

Another solution is to improve the gasification of the stove and make sure it is properly maintained, according to Domenech.

Marcos Lage explained the possibilities that are being developed in the production of kerosine stoves, pointing out that to date only the Piker type is being emphasized, along with repairs of stoves that have fallen into disuse.

He reported that at this time an investment has been made in the old National Industries for Domestic Products and Utensils (INPUD) in Santa Clara in the form of a new stove plant that will produce a top-grade type with one, two and four burners. There will be different stages during the next 5 years. The stove has good gasification, and needs to be preheated only once a day, which makes for greater efficiency of use and considerable alcohol savings.

Work is also being done on the Estrella Roja factory to produce a Piker stove in an improved design. The economic feasibility of producing a new, improved stove right there to replace the Piker is being discussed.

Joel Domenech repeated that the country had no recourse but to use kerosine, a fuel which costs even more now on the world market than gasoline or natural gas, because there is no alternative for the moment.

He added that liquefied gas is experiencing technological difficulties in the refineries where it is produced, as well as inefficiency in the exploitation of gas and other problems in the extraction of the product. The result has been supply delays, which prevents the country from increasing current capacity.

With regard to manufactured gas (from the street), which can be obtained only in the city of Havana, the head of Basic Industry indicated that this is one of the worst services provided, due to the myriad problems associated with maintenance and poor quality gas.

He stated that this service will grow very little in the coming years, and that criteria for investment are geared toward improving current service.

School Progress

The progress of the school year and particularly the organization of school transportation, the distribution of books and other educational material, and the repair and maintenance of schools were subjects of discussion at the meeting.

Jose R. Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and minister of education, pointed out that the measures adopted in the provinces for school initiatives were good, and there was better organization. There have been very specific problems which have been pinpointed, and efforts are being made to solve them.

The different experiences in the use of school transportation and difficulties with some texts due to printing problems (in the ninth grade, for example), were debated by the chairmen.

The same occurred with the critical situations of school maintenance or repairs; topics discussed included lack of resources, although it was pointed out that local government agencies have tried to minimize the possibility of closing down facilities because of this problem.

The problem of moving Oriente students to the Isle of Youth was another topic of discussion; it extended also into the debates on the schools of Matanzas and Pinar del Rio. It was agreed to postpone the debates so that this situation can be studied in an integrated manner by the Ministries of Education and Transportation and the Peoples Government Local Organs involved.

Analysis of Five-Year Plan

Other matters which were discussed include those which affect services to the people, such as construction materials sales, repairs to domestic appliances, production of local industries for domestic consumption and export, the maintenance and repair of highways, and end-of-year supplies.

With regard to construction materials sales, it was learned that there has been a substantial improvement on all levels; even though some quotas were not met, the national plan was 58 percent completed as of July.

In these figures, for example, one outstanding statistic was that of large-scale cement marketing (as of July 75 percent of the annual quota had been met), whose increase was felt in almost all provinces, with the exception of Santiago de Cuba and Havana.

Concerning the home appliances repair situation, there was an exchange of opinions among the chairmen and officials of the Central Planning Board and Domestic Trade

regarding delays in spare parts supplies and the lengthening of the repair cycle, as well as the efforts being made in the country to acquire the principal components to be able to improve this service.

The production of local industries for domestic consumption and export has experienced shortfalls, which prompted speakers to urge local agencies to increase the funding for exports, considering the demand for these products on foreign markets and the foreign currency potential of these exports. The need to raise quality was stressed.

The Peoples Government chairmen also received a detailed report on plans to respond to hurricanes, and various comments on the deficiencies found during the disturbances caused by Hurricanes Frederick, David and Allen.

Another topic covered at the meeting was the current situation of the Argentine fishing plants.

It was learned that of the 1,500 modules acquired by this country, at this time approximately half have been installed, so much remains to be done with these investments.

Fernandez Guervo, minister of the fishing industry, explained that given the needs of each municipality or locality, it is possible to make better use of these facilities, and expand their use in the preservation and marketing of meat and dairy products in the commercial network, so that all their refrigeration capacities can be utilized.

Finally, the provincial chairmen spent all day Thursday with the leaders of the Central Planning Board, headed by Humberto Perez, studying and discussing various aspects of the 1981-1985 5-year plan, particularly the 1981 plan.

8926
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FURTHER STEPS TAKEN TO COLLECTIVIZE PRIVATE LANDHOLDINGS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Orlando Gomez: "From Small to Large Cane Cooperatives"]

[Text] What has been happening for some months in the process of agrarian collectivization in Cuban private agriculture can, undoubtedly, be described as a qualitative leap with respect to the type of Agricultural and Livestock Cooperative (CPA) which up to now had emerged from among our peasants.

The fact that in the last 3 or 4 months 17 medium and large sugarcane cooperatives were formed, which have as a minimum an area of 34 caballerias and in which several tens or a hundred small farmers are always associated, undoubtedly corroborates what we said in the first paragraph: a qualitative leap within the process of creating agrarian cooperatives in Cuba.

This new phenomenon, the result of the merger of 50 small sugarcane CPA's, whose basic crop is the most important of those we have, was exactly what the country, the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], the party and the state had been promoting from some time ago up to now.

Actually it is precisely in those CPA's, where the areas of cultivatable land are large and compact and with large memberships, that conditions exist for the application of technology (machinery, chemicals, irrigation and so forth) and large-scale work organization.

Moreover, only if a sugarcane CPA--of which there are more than 300--is large and with many members and, therefore, productively and economically strong, can it obtain the financial resources it needs to buy from the state all the equipment, machinery, services and materials it needs to improve the working conditions of its members and their material and cultural standard of living. We have an example of this when the time comes for the necessary grouping of the houses of the cooperative members and the construction of the cooperative's town, a decision which requires substantial expenditures.

The present and successful process of unification of small CPA's specializing in the cultivation of sugarcane began in Las Tunas Province with the Leningrad Cooperative of the Colombia township. It was founded with 133 caballerias of area, of which 37 were devoted to sugarcane at that time.

It was immediately followed by the Revolucion de Etiopia CPA in Ciego de Avila, the largest in the country with 139 caballerias until a few days ago, when three medium cooperatives of the Matanzas valley of Guamacaro in Limonar joined it, thus making it the largest in area nation-wide with 151 caballerias, of which 66 are devoted to sugarcane.

At the beginning of the cooperative process approximately 4 years ago, some comrades told this reporter of their concern that many of the cooperatives being created were very small and that their parameters in land area, number of members, means of production and other factors were too scant to achieve significant achievements in aspects as important as production volumes, agricultural yields, labor productivity, cost effectiveness, profitability and income yield. These aspects, they said, would show whether those CPA's were really superior and more advantageous in all respects than the old and obsolete method of private, single-crop method of working the land.

With the passage of the minimum time necessary for the advances, regressions, virtues and defects of a complex social mass process to be observed with a certain objectiveness, it can now be said that there are no reasons for concern since what is happening on the levels or parameters of the CPA's is what the country needs.

Not only are small and medium cooperatives merging successfully and becoming large and technically well-supplied CPA's, like the 17 which appear on the list accompanying this article, but the small ones devoted to other crops less liable to extending their areas as in the case of sugarcane, also grow in area and membership, the national average of area per cooperative of this larger type now approaching 13 caballerias and 27 members.

It is logical that this qualitative leap among the CPA's will show up first and in greater degree in those which devote themselves primarily to growing cane, because cane, of all the agricultural products of the country, together with rice and citrus, is one of the products which most justifies being grown in large area units where the degree of mechanization and technology in all aspects can be high. Moreover, to this is added the fact that the degree of sugarcane knowhow among our peasants in cooperatives is considerable, which makes it even easier for them to devote themselves primarily to this vital crop of ours.

At this time, the total area of cooperatives in peasant agriculture is 13,000 caballerias, land in which some 26,000 cooperative members in more than 1,000 CPA's work with enthusiasm and faith in the future. The immense majority of the CPA's are very prosperous in their productive and economic results, not to speak of what it has meant, and above all, what it will mean,in the social progress of our peasant family.

It is only fair to recognize the encouragement and help represented by the complete support of the MINAZ [Sugar Industry Ministry] to this important aspect of the emergence of medium and large sugarcane cooperatives.

Undoubtedly they are convinced in that ministry of the great productive successes on the horizon for these cooperatives of the proper size and equipped technically with everything that the state within its possibilities can now offer those small cane cooperatives which merge and become a medium or large cooperative with more than 60 percent of their area devoted to sugarcane.

Our sugarmills will receive more than 47 million arrobas of sugarcane from these 17 new and large cooperatives in this their first harvest as such. This in no way means all the potential reserve of sugarcane production existing in them.

If we calculate the percentage of land devoted to cane in those CPA's, we will note that they only use 59 percent of their total area for it, which means that simply by extending that crop as much as possible (there are areas for self-consumption and pastures and untillable areas in each CPA) a few more million arrobas of sugarcane could be produced among those 17 large production cooperatives.

And all this without even mentioning what would be achieved through the varietal improvement of their rootstocks, complete irrigation and other technical and chemical factors which can be obtained in this type of cooperative socialist enterprise to improve the quantity and quality of sugarcane and industrial yields.

What is happening this summer of 1980 in the cooperative movement of our peasants with the merger of small cane cooperatives and their transformation into large cooperatives with more capable and experienced management bodies--the management of the small cooperatives was for them a school in the management and organization of collective work and for the accumulation of valuable lessons--undoubtedly marks a new phase within the national agrarian cooperative process; the leap in quality we waited for so long.

These are the 17 sugarcane CPA's which began a new phase within the agrarian cooperative process in the country:

Name	Total Area (caballerias)	Area in cane	Estimated 80/81 harvest production in millions of arrobas	Provinces
Leningrado	133	37	1.9	Las Tunas
Revolucion de Etiopia	139	102	5.6	Ciego de Avila
Antero Regalado	75	57	4.5	Havana
Niceto Perez	61	35	3.2	Ciego de Avila
Martires de Granma	60	39	3.6	Ciego de Avila
Martires de Bolivia	71	48	2.8	Ciego de Avila
El Vaquerito	86	35	3.3	Ciego de Avila
26 de Julio	63	38	2.5	Villa Clara
Alexandre Estambolich	61	36	2.0	Villa Clara
Jesus Menendez	77	64	2.5	Camaguey
Julio A. Mella	52	39	2.0	Camaguey
Crucero Aurora	151	66	4.0	Matanzas

Jose A. Labrador	42	32	2.7	Havana
Amistad Cuba-Nicaragua	35	30	1.8	Havana
Amistad Cubano-Sovietica	34	24	1.2	Havana
Camilo Cienfuegos	61	32	1.6	Pinar del Rio
Niquero	61	37	2.1	Granma
TOTAL	2,262	751	47.3	

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ANAP EXPECTATIONS FOR COOPERATIVES EXPLAINED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 13 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] The National Association of Small Farmers [ANAP] wants the process of creation of the agricultural-livestock cooperatives (CPA) to be concluded in the coming 5-year period in the country, and to have 1,000 of these groups with 100 caballerias of areas each as a maximum.

Some questions arise in this matter, questions as to the present status of the creation of the CPA's.

If reference is made to the plan proposed by the organization itself, it could be said that there is an obvious delay,and this, despite the recommendation by the First Party Congress that the peasants go on to superior production methods, would mean a delay in the development of socialism.

However, the recommendation has as an unavoidable premise the Leninist principle of voluntariness and spontaneity, without a trace of compulsion which would defeat the purpose.

The availability of resources has been a limiting factor, but operational management has played an important role in providing the CPA's with machinery, equipment, electricity, construction materials and others.

There is no doubt as to the revolutionary character of the farmers, the work which supports the revolution and their understanding of the urgent tasks posed to them by the revolution. To unite them is not only a matter of their willingness but of the objective conditions which surround them.

What objectives are attained by the creation of many CPA's if they do not attain at least acceptable economic results?

It is necessary that the economic movement be maintained as up to now.

The immense majority of them are efficient. Proof of this is the checkup made in 162 of them up to 31 July. It is emphasized that only eight of them had losses and that nationally the cost per peso produced was 67 centavos.

The productive contribution of the CPA's increases every year and their greater efficiency and productivity allows a growing participation in the overall volume of the production of the sector. While the area of the cooperatives is 9.3 percent of all the land, they contribute, for example, 27 percent of tubers and roots, 18 percent of truck garden products and 16 percent of the grains consumed by the people.

Nevertheless, the CPA's have a large quantity of useful land which is not being used to full capacity. A greater material and financial support by the state will make it possible to extract that potential, turning it into more food for the people and better living conditions for the cooperatives.

So that there will remain no doubt as to the importance of these questions, there is the example of the cane cooperatives which this year have been merging into medium and large cooperatives, made possible because all the necessary resources were allocated for it.

What is the reason for large-size CPA's?

The second objective, that of merging the small cooperatives or that of creating the large ones has obvious advantages for intensive cultivation because it allows greater development of agricultural-technical methods and the attainment of better yields, which in turn results in economic efficiency for the benefit of the membership.

It is proper however, and experience shows this to be true, that the CPA's begin their life with small areas because it allows the new management to train in this task.

It is a fact that up to now there have been no problems in this respect because the management cadres emerge from the CPA's themselves and in that process they acquire the initial experience. When they merge into large CPA's later, these progress at a rapid pace.

The party has issued instructions on the subject, saying that the CPA's must be an example of economic efficiency for the rest of the country and this is possible because of all the foregoing.

Is there actually some difference between a cooperative of the new type (with 100 caballerias of area) and a state enterprise?

The difference is observed mainly in the influence of the decisions made by the members of the cooperatives and the commitments they acquire for the compliance with a plan. This has led to the present efficiency of the majority of the CPA's.

What difficulties are being encountered in trying to be an example?

A survey was made recently of 20 percent of the CPA's formed. Among other things, this survey showed the following:

Eighty-one percent do not have their housing grouped because of a lack of assignment of habitational modules and because of the high price of materials. Seventy-six percent do not have electric service in their homes (it has not been planned for until 1981).

It is necessary to accelerate the consolidation of their areas; however, difficulties in deciding on exchanges, usages or necessary purchases from the state prevent this.

It is necessary to perfect the mechanisms for planning and to have better levels of reliability.

Despite the slow development of the plan (1980), the endeavor to form the peasants and their lands into cooperatives under higher forms of production is moving at a gradual pace with positive economic results. Let us look at the situation: There were only 197 CPA's formed up until 30 August out of a goal of 481, however, with respect to the extra plan of making large ones out of small ones, there are more than 30 of them (20 of them grow sugarcane) and all of them show an obvious quality in their management.

Up to now there are 985 CPA's with an area of 12,450 caballerias and 25,529 members. The average area is 12.5 caballerias and 26 members. Those which have larger areas as an average are those devoted to growing cane, with 15 caballerias; livestock, with 14.9 caballerias, and the smallest ones, the citrus-growing CPA's, with around 10 caballerias.

The cane CPA's, which devote a little more than 55 percent of their area to growing cane, have the greatest degree of specialization. The livestock CPA's have a higher percentage, but land with natural uncultivated pastures predominates in them.

In coffee and tobacco, the CPA's have the lowest rates, with only 25 and 23 percent of their areas suitable for those crops.

There have been great advances in the cooperative movement since the Fifth Peasant Congress held in 1977 (time when the peasants pledged to perform the task assigned by the First Party Congress). There are also many lessons, which are pointed out in the foregoing. The results of everything that has been done during these years will be analyzed shortly in a national meeting which will discuss the subject profoundly.

From it will come the decision, in keeping with reality, on the recommendation to give greater celerity to the development of our rural areas. The peasants have the experience and have obtained encouraging results; the force which will attain the objectives in coming years will rally around the medium-term decisions made.

8908
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PCC CENTRAL COMMITTEE 15TH ANNIVERSARY HAILED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "15th Anniversary of Our Party's Central Committee"]

[Text] Fifteen years ago, on 3 October 1965, the Cuban Communist Party's first Central Committee was presented to the people. The unification of all Cuban revolutionaries, which had been the dream and aspiration of the many generations of fighters that had followed one another in our country since 1868, attained a higher and definitive degree on that day in October.

It was only through the victorious revolution of workers and farmers, under the firm policy of unity conducted by Fidel, that they could realize the objectives for which the finest sons of our fatherland had for a century constantly struggled. The creation of the Central Committee expressed the fact that there now existed in our country only one kind of revolutionary, with only one party and only one ideology: Marxist-Leninism.

As the most eloquent proof of this, one of the first resolutions adopted by the Central Committee, unanimously acclaimed, was to assume the treasured name of Cuban Communist Party from that moment on.

It was on that memorable occasion, on 3 October 1965, that, during a moment of indescribable emotion, Fidel read the letter sent by Commander Ernesto "Che" Guevara in which he announced his decision to go ahead and combat imperialism in other countries.

In the course of these 15 years, in the building of our socialist system, our Central Committee has borne on its shoulders the burden of enormous efforts in the fields of the economy, politics, education, defense and the country's social and cultural development.

The second of the Central Committee's two resolutions, also made public by Fidel during the presentation ceremony, was the creation of a new newspaper in lieu of the two politically oriented newspapers that had been published until then, HOY and REVOLUCION, one which would assume the nature of an official party organ and whose name, as Fidel noted on that occasion, would be "a symbol of our revolutionary ideals and the path we intend to follow."

And so today, GRANMA too is celebrating its first 15 years of existence.

The Central Committee's 15th anniversary occurs at a time when our party and the entire nation find themselves at the doors of the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress and when the political awareness, working spirit and enthusiasm of the masses are keener than ever.

In the future, we can and will make a great deal of progress, but we will always have to turn our eyes with emotion and gratitude on those years of struggle during which, with Fidel and the Central Committee in the forefront, the heart and soul of our revolutionary process was forged, its guarantee of continuity and victory: the glorious Cuban Communist Party.

This will always be the great value of our First Central Committee.

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CSO: 3010

FINAL RESOLUTION OF UJC SECOND CONGRESS REPORTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] On 7 October 1980, the year of the Second Congress, the Ninth Plenary Session of the Union of Young Communists (UJC) National Committee was held, even while the vibrant emotions produced by the historic voyage of one our sons into outer space were still fresh in the hearts of our people.

Of humble origin and having endured a harsh childhood, born in Guantanamo with a black skin, a member of the Young Rebels Association, a scaler of Cinco Picos, a lieutenant colonel in the Revolutionary Armed Forces and active member of our Communist Party, Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez has become the first Latin American to travel in space.

All our young people lay great value on this unique event which once again confirms the fact that only the socialist system and the principles of international proletarianism can render such feats possible and reaffirm the undiminishable friendship that exists between Lenin's and Marti's countries, whose fraternal collaboration has today taken the sky by storm.

Added to this joyous moment is the awarding of the 20th Victory Year Prize to the UJC, conferred on the latter by the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee for meeting its commitments for 1979.

The National Committee's Ninth Plenary Session discussed the progress of the work engaged in during the past school term and the first months of this year, and more particularly the tasks being realized in homage to our Second Party Congress, and reached a number of conclusions which, insofar as they gather material strength through the action of the hundreds of thousands of young people who constitute the membership of the UJC, will to a great extent contribute to the effective performance of the tasks we have set ourselves in homage to that great Cuban Communist event.

In discussing the younger generation's participation in the events that have occurred as a result of what took place at the Peruvian and Venezuelan Embassies, the plenary session has confirmed the high esteem expressed by our party. These events and the departure of those antisocial elements from the port of Mariel have given rise to a magnificent demonstration by the masses in which the young people's readiness to fight and moral strength has been displayed, these young people who saw in them a nostalgic opportunity to defend the victorious revolution in the front lines. The newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE, the Cuban youth daily that is getting ready to

celebrate its 15th anniversary in the next few days, played an important role at this conference as an organizing and mobilizing force.

And now the organizational talent and ability of the young people must turn the fighting spirit of these unforgettable days into productive exploits, educational achievements and a deepening of political awareness, flying the colors of competition for the Second Party Congress.

In evaluating the results of this past school term, they were able to claim, with satisfaction, that all educational levels had maintained or exceeded their promotion quotas with the exception of higher education.

Our students and young workers in the field of education, inspired by the party's soon-to-be-held Second Congress, must redouble their efforts during the term that has just begun in order to maintain and improve on the results obtained in terms of promotion, furthermore, fighting for the retention of academic [standards], elimination of academic fraud, consistent application of the principle of tying studies in with work, social and formal education and political preparation of students through mass associations and student plenary sessions.

The plenary session felt that the Student and Pioneer Competitions, dedicated to the Second Congress, constitute an important element in the mobilization of students for the different activities and tasks, noting that they have improved in terms of quality, mass membership and enthusiasm. This movement must go on strengthening itself, resolving the security problems that threaten its development.

In discussing the progress made in meeting the commitments made by the UJC within the framework of the competition for the Second Party Congress, the plenary session confirmed the advances that have been made as well as our young people's broad participation in the effort. Nevertheless, in the remaining months the competition will have to be much tougher, there will have to be extensive realization of this fact and there must not be a single young revolutionary who does not every day strive to be a better worker, student or fighter, through his efforts offering his homage to the party and the nation's most important, decisive and responsible congress.

The plenary session considers the following to be the tasks the UJC, in the presence of our party leaders plans to commit itself to performing in homage to the Second Congress, the execution of which is necessary to guarantee maximum quality and priority during the months that separate us from that important event:

First, to continue the struggle at a higher level through the example of active participation, particularly as concerns realization of the plans resulting from the historic Seventh National Committee Plenary Session.

Second, development and strengthening of the transformations that have been introduced into the methods and manner of working and in the adaptation of the contents of the organizations, in their operation and in attention to the rank and file organizations as a fundamental organizational link.

Third, realization of the growth plan on the basis of quality in the new ventures as well as the policy of increasing our manpower without reducing the relative

percentage of workers in the population, at the same time responding inasmuch as is possible to union with the Pioneer Organization.

Fourth, consolidation and improvement of our handling of the Jose Marti Pioneer Organization, particularly in the development of directions and movements as strategic tasks in the communist training of children and adolescents and in the optimal utilization of camps and administrative buildings.

Fifth, contribution to the achievement of technical-economic plan goals for each enterprise or institution, particularly in the priority sectors, beginning first of all with the exemplary attitude of each active member and his influence on the rest of the young people. Special attention will be devoted to the 17 shock actions the young people will be facing.

Sixth, decisive participation of our members and o all young people in the coming harvest chores, the first harvest of the second 5-year plan, by directing our main effort to the machine operators.

Seventh, promotion of scientific and technical activities, making efforts in terms of increasing the creativeness and inventiveness of the Young Technical Brigades to encourage solutions to the specific problems of each work center and providing continuity to contributions that will make possible the successful holding of expositions of the achievements of those who are forging our future.

Eighth, control and regulation of the organization of members who have not yet reached the sixth grade, thus guaranteeing their incorporation into the study, assistance and development programs.

Ninth, the perfecting of mechanisms for the ideological job to be done, paying special attention to the political preparation of members and young people, which will be assisted by radio and television programming for young people, the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE and the news publications system the organization relies on.

Tenth, attention to the political processes relating to the start of the school term and the promotion of additional efforts by students and teachers to set in motion a course of study that can equate with the party congress.

Eleventh, intensification of the Second Party Congress propaganda campaign, putting at its disposal all the means the organization has available to it.

Twelfth, promotion of the youth march along the Macco Road from 22 October to 7 December in commemoration of the Lieutenant General and his armies 85 years ago and the 62-km march next 26 October in homage to the 21st anniversary of the creation of the National Revolutionary Militias.

The people of Cuba and its youth will come to the Second Party Congress engaged in the battle for economic and social development in a climate of creative effort, enthusiasm, moral purity and political-ideological strength.

Cuban youth regards the Second Party Congress as its own congress. Our Communist Party, the vanguard of the working class, is the natural leader in this march toward socialism and communism.

There is no greater aspiration for a young communist than to join the ranks of our glorious party. The confidence that Fidel and the leaders of the revolution have in their youth organization is for us a source of great pride and perpetual commitment.

As we meet today only hours before the 15th anniversary of the day the Heroic Guerrilla Fighter fell in combat, the reverberations of rebel rifles traverse our great nation. To the then unique Cuban revolution have been added the very recent and vigorous processes in Grenada and Nicaragua and the uncontainable force of revolution is making itself felt on the continent with redoubled impetus.

Cuban youths will never forget the incalculable lessons they have learned from Commander Ernesto Guevara's life and work. At this time of work and effort, we borrow a programmatic line from his ideology that is today the banner of thousands and thousands of members and young people and also of our whole nation: "The UJC must be defined by a single word: Vanguard."

[This resolution was] adopted by the Ninth Plenary Session of the UJC National Committee on 7 October 1980, the year of the Second Congress.

11,466
CSO: 3010

CASE STUDY REVEALS EFFECTS OF DIVORCE ON CHILDREN

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 5 Oct 80 p 6

[Article by Ada Mendez: "A Violent Upset in the Lives of Two Adolescents"]

> [Text] "All parents know from their own experience that nothing in life involves more passion or responsibility than raising a child. Each child is the most personal and legitimate product of the family which brought him into the world, protected him and taught him, beginning with his first word and first step toward the moral precepts and ideological values which make the man, the citizen and the revolutionary" (Raul Castro at the founding of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education (SEPMI), January 1960).
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> "Invariably, whenever a case occurs in which a young person's conduct has strayed and deteriorated, the neglect and tolerance of the family can be seen; the saddest part is that some militants and leaders too are guilty of such neglect. Due to lack of time, they say, and due to irresponsibility, according to the general consensus, they do not devote proper attention to the education of their children. They can hardly educate society if they are incapable of educating their own children" (Raul Castro at the constituent assembly of the SEPMI, January 1980).

This is a real case. All of the protagonists exist and the stories were provided by them and tape-recorded by JUVENTUD REBELDE. Only the names have been changed and the locations of the homes and work places of those mainly involved have been omitted. Our purpose is not to place blame, but to pass on an educational message, calling attention to what happens when improper application of the principles set forth in the Code for Youth and Children by the family, specialized state bodies and mass organizations leads young people like those described here, who have the possibility of studying, of becoming engineers, doctors, technicians or skilled workers in our country, begin to deteriorate and are transformed into potential anti-social elements.

The patrol car halted suddenly. A PNR [National Revolutionary Police] agent got out and proceeded, almost at a run, toward a group of boys. After a brief exchange he took out his handcuffs and carefully manacled two of the boys. He put them in the car and they left.

A few months later, Olga told the sad story. "I had to watch in silence, standing in the doorway of my home, while my son, 14, was taken off in handcuffs to the police station. They charged him with complicity in the theft of a tin of cookies, precisely a kind he does not eat because he does not like them.

"He was reported by the daughter of the president of the committee and there were those who told me not to pay any attention, but I answered that the revolution has no reason to do this.

"I understand that there have certainly been many problems on the block. Sometimes my children have been to blame, but the charge this time was false, because as they are not in school and spend the day wandering, people are already prejudiced against them and blame them for everything that happens, because once you get a reputation you are stuck with it."

In fact, this is what happens when young people lose respect, I thought.

The Story

The relations between the parents and the children in that home developed normally until divorce caused a violent upset in the lives of the children. In brief, Olga Perez, an employee at a consolidated primary school for 10 years, and Raul Martin, currently a driver for a business, had been married for more than 5 years when their union was dissolved 5 years ago. There were serious disagreements between them, but they are not pertinent to this work of ours. The four children of this marriage are the focus of the whole matter. After all, one can divorce a spouse, but one can never divorce the children. They all stayed with their mother. The father remained for some time in Havana and then went to another province to work and make a new life. Later he married again.

"The children were doing well and Raul was a good father, waiting for them when he came from work and sometimes taking them out with him. They loved him very much, especially Juan, the littlest, who was seven when we separated. Raulí adored him too, and both of them were very close. The girl, Grisel, had just turned 10, and Ernesto, the oldest, was already 12."

Ernesto

"I do not know why things in Ernesto's life were always different. Currently, at 17, he is already a militant in the UJC [Union of Young Communists]. He finished the 8th grade and studied radiotelegraphy to go into the SMG [General Military Service]. He had a nice job and he gave me almost all the money they paid him--some 40 pesos--which, although it is not much, was a help."

He spoke little but to the point. He told me of his concern about the behavior of his two brothers and he understands that they need material and spiritual care. His aspirations? To work so that the country can emerge from underdevelopment and to be able to help his mother and the children.

Grisel

"The girl turned 15 last 31 August, and wanted to take pre-university training. I found it necessary to advise her to choose a better career, so she could begin to work right away. Finally she decided on planning and she has now enrolled in an economics school. I was happy, although within myself I was sad at having to discourage her desire to study what she wanted because the fact is, Comrade, I only earn 75 pesos, and the father sends them an allotment of 46, but it really is not enough for us. They are still very young, and they want to dress and look good--in brief, I understand that it is thus, but I can almost never please them."

Juan and Rauli

"It is not only the money that is hard . . . because of the separation I began to notice a deterioration in the behavior of the two youngest boys. It all began with an escapade at school by Rauli. He went to Lenin Park to swim in the lake, and took Juan with him. He could have drowned there!

"The teacher sent for Raul to have a talk, but he did not go, claiming that he had a great deal of work and party meetings. I began to realize that the father of the children had changed. It was as if the separation from the household had alienated him from the children as well in the affective aspect. His visits were increasingly infrequent.

"I think that if the children had felt the support of their father, his insistence, advice and aid at that time, they would not have deteriorated, because it is certain that they have. Nowadays, they are far from what is right for their age, both from the school and the social points of view.

"The first escapade was followed by others and still others, until finally Rauli dropped out of school. The younger one, given this example, did the same. The others remained enrolled in the school where I worked and I made a great effort to keep them there, my comrades are my witnesses, but they constantly slowed my work with their running away and conduct in general. The time came when I could no longer control them, because I needed to attend to my work. This was the most urgent thing in order to be able to support them, and then I began to wonder why I had to struggle alone with the problem since they had a father.

"One night, already half-insane, I decided to go and talk with the comrades in the cell of which Raul was a member. Raulito was 'out of control.' He didn't obey anything I said and the problems with his behavior occurred daily. I told Ernesto to come with me and we went out in the middle of the night, with 40 centavos in my coin purse.

"I only wanted through this talk to bring the father closer to the children. I asked them to help me along this line, and I explained to them that the children needed a great deal. I seriously think that to a great extent the present situation is a result of his lack of care. I never received any response although the comrades who talked with me promised to look into it."

Another Error

"However I must say that Raul made efforts to get them into school, and succeeded, but in that school too the older one caused trouble. I decided to leave him there to adjust, but one day he ran away and came home, and 2 days later it was I myself who took him out of school, because the administration there had not even noticed that he was missing. How can one be calm then with a problem child so far from home and without anyone checking on him? I preferred to be constantly behind again rather than risk losing him for good.

"However, Juan began to adjust to school well and suddenly it seemed that, discredited by the conduct of his brother, they dismissed him without any reason at all. This occurred at the Followers of the Mambises School in the Siboney district, something like 3 years ago. I did not make any claims and I went back to zero again. Perhaps I was wrong, but I saw no other solution at that time."

"Indeed, Olga, you should have gone to the school administrators to ask to have the matter clarified and to voice your complaints about both cases, on the immediately higher MINED [Ministry of Education] level, so that they could take action," I told her frankly. She fell silent and indicated that I was right by a slight nod of her head. Nor did she enroll them this year because she was plagued by the eternal fear that they would run away after getting in trouble. This weakness is costing her very dear now, as we will see.

The Consequences

Things went from bad to worse and today, Olga can tell tales as sad or more so than that we told in the beginning, because sometimes now the protagonists, her children, are indeed responsible for the conflicts.

She reiterated that it was no life thinking of the things they might do, spending the day in anguish fearing the occurrence of further trouble to be dealt with. She went on to tell me: "With children one can never rest, but it has been more than 4 years now that I have been struggling with this situation all alone, since I have no family in Havana. The father comes when a court problem arises and I call him, but then he leaves again and months pass when he is not in touch with the children, either by letter, because he does not write them, or by telephone, because he does not call them."

Juan and Rauli wander around, meeting with all kinds of companions, and on occasion, as their own mother says, they have committed deeds which if they cannot be regarded as criminal are very close to it.

Juan completed only two school cycles, and abandoned his studies 4 years ago, shortly after beginning the primary cycle, and naturally, his memory has not been capable of retaining anything he learned. Raul (called Rauli) is also undereducated. He is only on the 5th-grade level and he is now 16 years old.

The worst thing of all is that it is now very difficult to go back to school. They are afraid and feel ashamed at the thought of being in a primary-cycle classroom, with children between 6 and 10 as their comrades.

The concern of the mother about the future is therefore understandable. She knows that if she does not deal with them somehow, within a very short time it may be too late. Their friends are like them, young people who neither study nor work, spending the day idle, inventing amusements and observing bad examples. Time passes, the country advances and they are moving off in the other direction.

Teaching by Example

Indeed delinquent children are a serious worry for society, but there are adults who, far from helping to rescue them, chastise them, so that what is achieved is to make them still more rebellious. There are those who have not realized that work with minors must always be persuasive, prophylactic, optimistic, persistent.

This happens, unfortunately, on the block where the adolescents in this story live. There are neighbors, this mother says, "who continually harass my children, when they see them commit an error, instead of calling me to tell me of their complaints or t .king with them and trying to teach them. They humiliate them, censure them and even threaten them with violence and then they claim to be revolutionaries! I can give you concrete examples . . . "

Olga paused and fell pensive. I respected her silence and thought then of my talk with Juan, who corroborated what she had just told me. He is a traumatized adolescent. It seems as if he is beginning to be aware of what his true situation is and this hurts him deeply. Our talk was too brief, he did not provide an opportunity for more, but he said two things which I filed away in my mind. "I want to study, but it is painful for me," and again, "I would like to be a member of State Security to persecute all those on this block who have hurt us, my mother and the rest of us." He wept. I was well aware that there is a mixture of chaotic and senseless thoughts in his head. And he, at the center, is turning in a vicious circle. I suggested to his mother that he urgently needs a psychologist's care.

"I told you that I have had bitter experiences with adults contributing to the further deviation of troubled children, and I will mention one. Not long ago, a neighbor boy and Juan had a fight. Do you know what the father's reaction was? Speaking to a group surrounding him he shouted contemptuously: 'What this one needs is a few real blows to finish him once and for all!'

"On the other hand, fortunately, there are conscientious neighbors on the block who respect me and help me, because they have seen and they know that I have worked very hard but no one can accuse me of any improper conduct.

"There is a family on the floor above me to whom I am very grateful. They moved here about a year ago and since then I have felt safer. I am not as alone as before. They are good and affectionate to my children.

"Carmen says she suffers for Juan and every day when she comes from work she calls him, talks with him and keeps him at her house so he will not go out wandering again and get into trouble, and she does the same with Rauli. She cheers me up so much! I know that she is helping them, I see it in the way they talk about this family, with respect, with love.

"They have done a great deal with the boys, gaining their confidence, something very few know how to do. This has been a determining factor in these relations and in the manner of influencing them. There they do not feel bad."

At Carmen's House

The tone of the "good nights" opened the real door, that is that of the home, more important than the cold slab of wood which gives access to the house, for me.

Carmen seemed to me like an incredible grandmother who is no more than about 30. Can her youth be a reflection of her spirit? It seems to be. What is certain is that she soon won me over and on hearing her say "please sit down," I felt as if I were with an old friend.

Her talk was quiet although never losing the warmth of frankness. "It is my belief that if a communist does not feel human, he is not. This does not mean softness or sentimentality, but is only a matter of analyzing and acting justly.

"Olga is a working woman, decent and revolutionary. Her low cultural level, linked with the fact that she is facing life and struggling for her children alone, make her weak in certain realms of action. This must be noted, but with the kind of criticism that helps, not crushing her as some do erroneously and unjustly, including the comrades in the very committee of which they are members, because despite the fact that they are not properly educated in the ideological realm, these boys are revolutionaries.

"This is a factor both she and the father were able to see to and although it seems a contradiction, they are outstanding CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] members. They never miss guard duty and they cooperate with their mother in everything connected with our mass organization," she said with satisfaction.

Carmen Diaz, a party member and worker, is the organizer of their CDR group.

Her words clarified much for me. She knows the situation of her neighbor very well, because she undertook to work with the children, as needed to be done. Along the way she came to love them, because she realized that there is noble material to be shaped and she regards this as a communist task.

Rauli is the most difficult because he is at a critical age and also he spends considerable time in the company of individuals who are bad for him and who try to win him over to their cause. This makes the path of recovery more arduous, but "I expect to succeed!" she said with certainty.

"Juan is easier for me to deal with personally. He is all nobility, as I found out only by offering him a little of the affection he did not have and so much needs. Thus it annoys me to hear it said that these children are bad. In reality they are only victims of the errors of their parents, who did not know how to pursue the process of divorcing intelligently."

Lucy, Carmen's daughter, knows how to behave as a result of her status as a young communist. On coming from work, although she has a 2-year-old son, she arranges

her time so as always to have a "little while" to devote to Juan. She is giving him lessons in reading, writing and arithmetic.

"With Rauli, as his mother said, everything is a little more difficult. He is older and also more rebellious, but despite everything, I do not regard him as a bad boy either. He respects and obeys us. I think it is simply because we know how to treat him."

Raulito

I asked to talk with Rauli, and then I had a talk with all of them. He was to be found, as always, on the corner with his "peers." Ernesto, on hearing my request, did not wait to be asked but went off willingly to find his brother. However, the latter refused to come to Carmen's house. Nor, later, did he want his picture taken.

Lucy, in a warm gesture, went into the house to change her housecoat for a suit in order to go down and get him. This seems a small thing, but it was about 11 p.m.

"At what time do you get up to go to work?" I asked.

"At six."

"It seems to me you are taking a great deal of trouble here," I said, embarrassed.

By way of response the young woman answered: "No, Comrade, this is my duty. I believe it is necessary to do this and much more to help them." She was already halfway down the stairs.

Suddenly, the words of Che Guevara came to my mind: To be revolutionary is the highest form of being human. His lessons were visible here!

Carmen interrupted my thoughts, calling to me from the balcony: "How about that? Here come Rauli and Lucy."

To be sincere I must say I was more favorably impressed than I expected. He is a very attractive young man and was clean and neat. His appearance did not put me off in the least, quite the contrary, and he pursued the conversation with seriousness and consistency.

I learned from his own lips that he likes and has a facility for learning languages. He studied Russian once but then abandoned it. I talked with him a good while and he accepted some advice I tried to give him. One final reaction of his really impressed me: he was willing to go along with a promise to take up his studies again, to try to reach the sixth-grade level as soon as possible and to provide himself with a worthy future.

He told me that he was thoroughly alienated from his father, so much so that he attributed his straying from the proper path to his separation from him.

In Search of the Father

"Attention passengers. Cuban Aviation informs you that in a few minutes we will be landing at the airport. Please fasten your seat belts . . . "

The calm voice of the stewardess brought me back from afar. However I could not put my thoughts aside. In truth I had fallen somewhat in love with this case. Time and time again I found myself thinking of these children and I also felt a responsibility to contribute in some way to ensuring that they did not stray one whit farther afield. It was worth the trouble. They can still be saved.

My first talk was with Antonio Pomares, who serves as secretary general of the party cell at the labor center where Raul Martin, the father of Ernesto, Rauli, Grisel and Juan, is employed.

Raul is a member here now and is revolutionary orientation secretary of his base-level organization. He earns a basic wage of 155 pesos, but since it is norm-linked he can exceed 200. He is a driver, because when he was appointed shift foreman some time ago, he honestly explained his lack of understanding of the job and asked to be transferred.

If the reader will permit, I will tell the story in chronological order as the talks occurred, because this will add clarity. The talks were extensive and enlightening, much more than I had expected, since a high sense of responsibility prevailed from the very first moment among the comrades in the cell, who joined the conversation one by one to enrich it, to recall past facts, recent details, and everything related to the situation in one way or another, with a view to the most precise objectivity, as befits true communists.

Pomares was aware of a part of Martin's problem: he had told him something along personal lines, although he had not done so, at least since he became secretary general just 7 months ago, within the cell. A recent visit by Raul to the capital in connection with Grisel's 15th birthday was still fresh in his mind, and he knew about his efforts to resolve the problem of purchasing two beds.

I told him that Olga had a high opinion of her husband as a worker and revolutionary, but I also made it clear to him that she had apparently been misunderstood when she tried to bring about closer relations between the father and the children. In other words he had seen it as an abandoned wife still nurturing some hope of winning her man back, although the real fact is that sometimes Martin spent a number of months without seeing the children, learning anything about them, calling them or writing them. To the point that his son does not know where he works. The wife's complaints always focused on his almost total abandonment of his son, the lack of concern which the facts and his conduct make evident.

I recall my conversation with Olga about the difficult times experienced by the country when the catastrophes wrought their havoc, when the father showed no concern as to whether the two problem children might be in any danger or trouble, or if they needed to be rescued from any effort of persuasion on the part of the anti-social elements with which he knew Juan and Rauli associated.

The Opinion of the Cell

Pomares, after hearing our arguments, undertook to give me his view. "As a worker he is excellent. Moreover, until December of last year he was secretary general of this cell, which says a good deal about his political position."

"But militant membership presumes integrity," I interrupted.

"True, and therefore I am surprised to hear these questions, because you see, he has a stable home here, his wife has a degree in Marxism and he has a child with whom he has good relations."

I fell to thinking and suddenly it was as if I thought out loud. "If he is concerned about this child, he should have even greater interest in those he has there, for in addition to being his, they need him because they face problems."

Raul Martin asked for permission from the center to go to the capital on several occasions, saying that he had problems to resolve there in connection with his children. This was confirmed by more than one cell comrade. Specifically, he came when Olga summoned him because something was going badly, but once the specific situation was resolved, he returned to his normal life, without even following up events later. He admitted this later, in a talk with the JUVENTUD REBELDE reporter.

Thus his administrative supervisors failed to understand certain attitudes. They were all in agreement that an approach to the cell to inform it more fully would have avoided certain difficulties, because its members had always helped one another. The administrator suggested the efforts and adjustments necessary in order to be able to allow him a few days' leave so that he could go there in August, for the birthday of his daughter. On this occasion Raul was presented with 80 pesos in order to be able to buy a radio.

A Response Which Never Came

Now it was a question of recalling who headed the cell when Olga paid a visit to this labor center 2 years ago to ask for help. We recalled that the mother of the boys never even received an answer on this subject. Someone should answer for it, because this was an error.

With what I viewed as a high sense of duty and a truly communist attitude, the militants with whom I talked reconstructed the leadership in that era and Pomares had those people called in to clarify the facts and establish responsibility.

And so it was that Emilio came to the small party premises where the group had already grown to six. He proved to be the man we were seeking.

"In fact, this comrade came here asking for the secretary general, which was myself," he said. "She said she faced an extremely difficult situation which regard to her former husband, who had failed to send the allotment, who paid no attention to the children, who needed a thousand things, and who were in addition unmanageable when he ignored them thus. I promised her to discuss it with the cell and to get back to her.

"Some of the problem was already known, and he had traveled to Havana frequently to help them, and even had two of them in school here, the daughter and the oldest son."

I mentioned to him that Grisel's mother had told me the girl wanted to leave her father's house because she did not get along with the stepmother and also for other unknown reasons. Ernesto left an ESBEC [Basic Secondary Farm School] there. They had not known that.

"That was a memorable meeting," he told me, "above all because of the impassioned way in which Martin defended himself against these charges. He said that the business about the money was untrue because he sent it regularly. He said that this lady had been trying for some time to make life impossible for him, and he gave an account of his trips to the city. Finally, he made it clear that where she was concerned, she was trying to destroy him.

"We examined the matter at length and saw the proof of the trips. As he said he also visited the children frequently, it was decided not to check. We did not believe this necessary because he is a militant and we, as such, have great faith in the communists. We did not check on anything, but were guided solely by what he said. If this was not the truth, we are at fault because we did not know what else happened there."

"Excuse a last question," I said, "but why then didn't you inform the comrade about those talks? Because if it was all false and you believed it so, I think you should have challenged her, at least telling her that the matter had been clarified and criticizing her activities against the militant."

"I fully agree with you," he whispered. "I can say personally I did not have this concern. I let myself be convinced by unilateral judgments. I supposed it was one of these common cases of women who want to make life impossible for a man. Now I think that we should have appointed someone to check on these facts, because there was no evidence of anything. I hold myself entirely responsible."

"I consider your self-criticism very correct," I told him. "You know that the party, faced with any problem, checks on the truth, particularly when contradictory views are presented, as is the case here."

From his seat, Pomares made a gesture of approval. Then he added: "It is logical that this comrade would think that the attitude of the cell left much to be desired." The administrator expressed approval of his words.

The Father

"You are Martin?"

"At your service."

The secretary general of the cell explained the purpose of the interview and after informing him of the issues discussed concerning him asked his view, inviting him to speak openly on the matter.

"It may be true that there was neglect on my part with regard to the concern I should have devoted to my children, but the matter is not as represented. It is possible that distance . . . after all, it is not the same to be in Havana as to be elsewhere, although if I lived there, they would have to come to see me, because I would not go to that house to be involved in problems."

He wanted to expand on this and he explained: "I separated from the mother of my children something like 6 years ago. I might have been in prison today if I had been a violent person. Our situation was intolerable. She devoted herself exclusively and solely to her children and her house . . . "

He did not complete the statement, but went on to say: "No one can say that during that time I did not devote attention to the children. They were given everything, they were my life, but that woman changed so! She insulted me and slandered me, in fact my life was intolerable. And I had to get away."

He went on: "I took Raulito and Juan and put them in school. This caused new difficulties, very difficult situations until she went to the school and took out the older boy, although the difficulties he had there were more or less the same as any other. In a word, he was taken away to harm me, to do me damage.

"Another time I took the girl to my mother's house in Santiago de Cuba. She had everything there, but she got it into her head that I should bring her back.

"I never failed to send them their monthly allotment, and concerning economic support, if it was not much, whenever I could I bought them clothing. Also whenever I go to Havana I see them. Sometimes it has been 2 months between trips, but when I go I visit them.

"If I have not given them the warmth the boy needs, it is a result of this situation I am telling you about. We are rather far apart but I insist that she has tried to create difficult situations for me. But it is true I have been neglectful."

"Apart from all this," I asked him, "because it is logical that those who do not get along get divorced, what do you think about this behavior of yours?"

He bent his head and responded in a low voice: "Although [illegible]ude is because of her character, this does not justify my having adopted [illegible]ude harmful to them. This has tormented me considerably and for some time."

"Do you write to them?"

"Oh, Comrade, I sometimes go 6 months without writing even to my mother. It is very hard work for me to write a letter."

I told him, with apologies for the criticism, that this was not intelligent because it means some contact with him, which the children needed very much, that the comparison with his mother was pointless, and that through correspondence he could have an inestimable link through which to influence the children, but above all, to show them his love.

Martin had nothing to say. He lowered his head and I went on to another question.

"What do you think about a possible solution? Can you take the children?"

"I know that I must resolve this, and I think that this might be a solution. But look, it is not easy. I will speak with you honestly, I think I would have to get a divorce . . . "

"How so?"

"Yes, I think of talking with my comrade about the children, but this house is not mine, it is hers. She is accustomed to an organized life, different from what they lead . . . "

"I think your attitude is defeatist," I told him. "If your wife is willing, has the proper level and understanding of the problem, I think that the time has come to help you. You should not be pessimistic . . . You will find the solution."

The conversation became very difficult when this point was reached. I knew I was bordering on a very delicate and personal subject, but he admitted that this helped him. I realized that this man, who is a great worker, a militant with more than 9 years of experience, was profoundly discouraged. He proved this with his words, when he admitted a part of the responsibility for the deterioration of the children and his agreement that action in time could have alleviated the difficulty.

Pomares, showing evidence of political maturity, broke in to say that at the next cell meeting the responsibility which falls to Martin in the specific case of concern for his children will be discussed, so that together they can propose some kind of help. Similarly, the reason no response was provided to Olga will be discussed. These words of his brought the interview to a close: "This is not a problem just for Raul Martin, but for all of us, his party comrades. It is our obligation to resolve it definitively."

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CENSUS PREPARATIONS DISCUSSED BY NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 5 Oct 80 pp 38-39

[Interview with Maximino Gancedo, director of the 1981 National Census Bureau, by Eliseo Alberto; date and place not given]

[Text] In the near future, a preliminary registering of housing and people will be made throughout the country. This is considered the most important initial step in carrying out the second population and housing census, to take place in 1981. In view of the magnitude and importance of these activities, it is essential to have the cooperation of state organizations and the participation of people's organizations as well as the wholehearted support of our people in each of the tasks planned. In order to publicize the event, we interviewed Comrade Maximáno Gancedo, director of the national bureau for the project.

[Question] Comrade Gancedo, could you explain the basic objectives of the census?

[Answer] The 1981 Population and Housing Census has six basic objectives. First, to give the party and government complete and up-to-date figures which will have great importance at this time, since they will be in keeping with the new political-administrative division. The results of the census will also enable us to have information about the population to aid in drawing up the next group of five-year plans by providing documentation pertinent to our strategy for development with a view to the year 2000. Moreover, the census will enable us to determine to what extent we have progressed when compared with the 1970 census figures; this depends on our being careful to use the same methodology so that the various subjects to be investigated in the 1981 census will give results similar to those of the previous census where similar methods were used.

Another basic objective is to fulfill our international commitments. Both the United Nations and CEMA recommend that a population and housing census to be taken every 10 years. The results of the census will be sent to those two organizations. We have tried to combine the methodological concepts of both organizations. As would be expected, in areas where their methodologies disagree, we have given priority to CEMA's ideas while leaving open the possibility of complying with the United Nation's wishes. For example, in the case of the economically active population, there are differences in concept; so we shall handle that aspect separately in order to be able to satisfy both criteria.

Lastly, the census will provide a new reference point for future surveys through spot-checking.

[Question] How were the plans for the survey drawn up, Comrade Cancedo?

[Answer] The census is not just the work of the State Committee for Statistics to which the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers assigned the responsibility of preparation and execution. In the preparation of the documentation it was necessary to consult and discuss with various state organizations, listen to and heed their recommendations and thus arrive at a plan of action approved by the committee. Once the plan was finalized, census trials began in various municipalities.

[Question] What importance does the National Census Bureau attach to these trials?

[Answer] Once the documents were drawn up and the methodology established (this the work of many years), it was essential to test the methods. The municipalities chosen were: Cerro, in Havana City; Majibacoa, in Las Tunas; and Guisa, in Granma.

[Question] Were these municipalities chosen for a specific reason?

[Answer] Yes, indeed. The selection of these three municipalities made it possible to achieve the following objectives: in the case of Cerro, it was our intention to try the methodology in a densely populated urban center representative of Havana City Province (where we find approximately 20 percent of the country's population); Majibacoa is a totally rural and simple municipality without any unusual housing group, and this offered us the possibility of studying the implementation of the census in an area characteristic of our countryside; and in the case of Guisa, we found a typical example of conventional rural people with an urban center in a mountainous area whose topography gave us a number of problems.

[Question] Did the results of these trials offer anything new?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. I shall give you an example. The female labor force in Havana City is exceptional. During the first days of the trials it was found that about 25 percent of the houses visited were closed because both the man and woman were working. As a result of this experience, we found it necessary to change the schedule of the census-taking in Havana City so that the census personnel could call at a more convenient time.

[Question] Comrade Cancedo, people are asking two questions: Will the survey be repeated in municipalities where trials have been made, or will the information already obtained be valid for the purpose of the 1981 census?

[Answer] That is a good question. The census will have to be repeated. Why? Because people are born, grow up and die; the census aspires to be a photograph taken at a specific moment. The methodology determines a specific day and, more than that, a specific moment: the hour 0000 is the critical moment on the day of the census. All information is in reference to that moment. Therefore, all persons who were living at 0000 on the day of the census are included in the census, which also includes those who died after 0000 and those who were born up to 2359 of the previous day; births at 0001 are not counted for the purposes of the survey.

[Question] How long is the census-taking expected to take?

[Answer] The ideal would be to take the census in a single day through a system of self-numbering; but on this occasion it will be taken in 1 week, although the information will be tied in with the first day. We must be careful in this situation to avoid confusion.

[Question] In the general strategy of the census what role will be played by the preliminary registering of housing and population?

[Answer] The preliminary registering is one of the most important tactics for the successful outcome of the census, for it is mandatory that every housing unit in the country be visited in 1981. The registering consists of dividing the national territory into zones, and this should permit some 12,000 comrades to make an accurate report of the exact location of each housing unit. Only in this manner shall we determine the precise location of visitors as a part of the census. This is easy to say, but we have to think of the difficulties involved in locating more than 2 million housing units situated between Maisi and San Antonio.

[Question] In the case of a collective dwelling, is the building considered as one unit?

[Answer] No. It is considered as a housing complex. Each apartment or quarter must be recorded and its address precisely noted as to level or storey, for in taking the census every housing unit must be visited. The registry will enable us to determine the group of dwellings to be contacted by each interviewer. Basically, the municipal territory has been divided into areas of supervision; there are about 2,880 areas of supervision and each of these is divided into sections (4,300 in the urban portion and 5,900 rural sections). The sections are somewhat similar to the electoral subdivisions of the People's Government. For example, one section can have about eight manzanas [1 manzana = 1.7 acres]. It is essential to give the details of each of these sections. Great effort was required by our districts and municipalities to achieve this. To give an example: we needed an up-to-date group of maps. It was necessary to coordinate all the documentation with organizations responsible for this work so that on the day of the census every censustaker would have a precise map of the section he or she was to handle.

[Question] Comrade Cancedo, what plans does the bureau have in the case of comrades who are far from home during the week of the census? For example, I am thinking of those who are abroad on international missions and of members of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] in their permanent units.

[Answer] The 1981 census will be a residential census. The 1970 census was a so-called mixed type, that is, it recorded double information: the individual at his or her residence and the individual where he or she was at the time of the survey. In the 1981 census the information will be obtained at the home. There the head of the family, or the lady of the house, will provide the information requested about the residents and whether or not they are in the housing unit at the time of the visit.

Special Note

The preliminary registering of the housing and population is the most important preparatory task connected with the census and consists of properly recording

all dwellings, work places and census nuclei throughout the country, noting the number of permanent residents in each unit. The results of the registration are making it possible to calculate in advance the number of personnel and material resources necessary for the subsequent taking of the 1981 census scheduled for October of this year.

Census Nucleus

"Census nucleus" is the person or group of persons, with or without kinship, who have a common budget, cook for the group and live in a normal way, occupying a single dwelling or part of a dwelling. "Census nucleus" should not be identified with "chief provider."

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DEVELOPMENTS AT CAMAGUEY UNIVERSITY NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 pp 7-9

[Text] The training of new cadres of scientists, teachers and professionals in a developing country that has freed itself from imperialist and neocolonialist domination, should be geared toward an integral and coherent education so that the demands of economic, social, humanistic and scientific-technical development implied by the construction of a new society can be effectively met.

This is the direct role of higher education: to train highly qualified professionals capable of organizing, developing and guiding the economy, science and culture based on Marxist-Leninist principles and a genuine proletarian spirit.

Naturally, these cadres have an obligation to ensure the progress of this vast educational process, which at the same time implies the transformation of traditional university structures. The mission of educating cadres no longer meets the requirements of an economic structure deformed by neocolonialist conditioning; rather, it responds to the growing needs of a society in constant, complex change. Thus, we need a drastic reorganization of specializations and professional profiles, of educational and informative concepts, and also of the scope of the higher learning centers. The latter must be expanded to the various regions of the country so as to encourage production.

It is apparent that a revolution cannot have macrolocalized and microlocalized economic and cultural development without the parallel development of the educational-instructional requirements that are directly tied to the former type of development. It is not surprising, then, that new higher learning centers are emerging, and that these centers have a highly academic orientation, directly related to national and local needs.

First Steps toward Creation of University

In keeping with these principles, in 1967 higher education was launched in the old province of Camaguey.

In the 1967-1968 school year instruction was begun in agronomic engineering, medicine (for a group of students in their final year) and basic pedagogy under the auspices of the Universidad Central de Las Villas.

In 1970-1971 the Economics Institute was established in Nuevitas, and the majors of Higher Education Pedagogy and Animal Sciences were instituted.

In 1972 the Ministry of Education passed a resolution creating the Camaguey University Center, and by 1974 the initial stage of the present university facilities was begun.

Students were transferred to those facilities from Nuevitas, and in the following academic year from the Martires de Pino Tres Technological Institute. During that phase, the rest of the agricultural and technological fields of study were also transferred there.

This process finished on 8 May 1975, when Law 1294 established the University of Camaguey with 14 majors and 4,321 students. This figure has increased by 21 percent in the 1979-1980 academic year, for a total of 5,212 students.

With regard to graduating classes, there were 214 students graduating from five schools in the 1975-1976 academic year, while in 1979-1980 544 students graduated in 11 majors. This means an increase of 155 percent, which clearly reflects the level of academic yield and utilization.

Structure

The fourth center of higher learning in the country is part of the national higher education system, of course. It is attached to and directed by the Ministry of Higher Education, and receives its funding from the state budget.

Its structure consists of the Rectorate, the Deanship or School, and the Department.

The general administration or government of the institution is composed of the executive director, the post held by the rector; the executive vice-director or first vice-director; the chief of instruction or instructional vice-rector; the chief of research or research vice-rector; and the chief of administration and economics or economics and services vice-rector.

With regard to the academic structure, the University of Camaguey is made up of the following Schools:

--Animal Sciences School, which includes the majors of Livestock Engineering and Vetrinary Medicine.

--Energy and Chemistry School, with majors in Thermal Energy Engineering, Electrical Energy and Chemical Production.

--Construction School, including Architecture and Structures.

--Medical Sciences School, including Medicine and Dentistry.

--School of Economics and Social Sciences, with Licentiate in Economics (in final stages) and Licentiate in Accounting.

--School of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, with Licentiate in Mathematics. A major in Economic Geography is being prepared, and mathematics, physics and chemistry are also taught to students in other schools.

--Language Teaching School, where Russian is taught to Cuban students who will study in the USSR, and Spanish is taught to foreign students who are studying here.

--Directed Education School, which deals with the organization and instructional processing of files and the evaluation of directed study courses in the Licentiate in Law and Licentiate in Accounting majors.

In addition, within the academic structure are the Departments of Law and of Marxist-Leninism, within which are the Licentiates of Philosophy and Scientific Communism (in final stages).

All instructional work is carried out by the Instructional Vice-Rectorate, which in turn controls and designs curricula that are developed in the various fields of study: There are daytime courses for young graduates of the middle-higher education system who pass directly on to higher education, regular courses for workers, evening or night classes, seminars and directed study courses.

The Instructional Vice-Rectorate is in charge of the pedagogic and didactic improvement of the faculty; research planning and consultation on plans for instructional texts and publications; and the supervision of the scientific-instructional work of the students.

Faculty Categories and Professional Improvement

The faculty categories are one of the primary phases of the organization of the faculty.

This process was initiated with the passing of Law 1296 in May 1975; its enforcement is being carried out under Ministerial Resolution 410 of February 1976.

The four faculty categories established are full professor, associate professor, assistant professor and graduate instructor. There are two complementary categories: associate instructor and technical-instructional associate.

The University of Camaguey has five full professors, 16 associate professors, 102 assistant professors and 202 graduate instructors.

The professional improvement program has already begun in the form of the organization of postgraduate courses in various fields for the graduates of this center as well as others.

In the 1975-1976 academic year the faculty numbered 317; the following year it grew by 12; 1977-1987 saw an increase of 29 faculty members; and 1978-1979 reached a total of 451. That means an increase of 43 percent in only four academic years.

Scientific Activity

All scientific activity is carried out through research which serves to provide consultation on problems related to the country's socio-economic needs and the specific issues of provincial and university development.

The various departments of the university schools plan the process, which is directed and executed by professors and students in conjunction with production and service agencies.

Research results are published in the university's scientific magazine, RCUC (REVISTA CIENTIFICA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CAMAGUEY), where both faculty and graduate articles appear.

Students participate in Scientific Programs that are held in the various schools, and in university-wide scientific events.

The Scientific Information Center provides documents for instructional and research activities.

The center also has a library with a 130,000-volume capacity for approximately 410 users, in addition to individual study cubicles and group study centers, as well as a periodicals room.

It also has departments of photography, reproduction, translation, exchanges, publications and movies.

The scientific movie center can hold 103 persons, and is also used for lectures, screenings and thesis defenses.

For the purpose of improving the scientific skills of the faculty, there are agreements providing for joint research projects with Soviet higher learning centers and similar institutions in Hungary. For example, there is one with the V. I. Lenin State University, the Agricultural Mechanization Institute and the B. B. Kiubuchev Economic Institute of Minsk, Byelorussia, and with the Agricultural Sciences University of Godollo, Budapest.

Student Activities

In addition to their educational activities, the students hold other functions that contribute to their integral training, such as scientific, sports and cultural events. The latter are held in conjunction with the various municipal, provincial and national festivals.

The Artistic and Cultural Education Section of the university establishes cultural brigades in the different fields of art and literature.

These groups put on shows on or off the university campus, thereby promoting relations between the students and workers and peasants.

This section is organized into workshops for the study of literature and plastic arts, and is in charge of activities designed to expand the general cultural awareness of the students.

Student and Faculty Living Conditions

The students enjoy a system of free scholarships which include room and board; there are a total of 2,000 scholarships. There is a recreational center with gamerooms, reading rooms and general recreational facilities.

The cafeteria can seat 60 people, and all the students are guaranteed medical and dental care at the institution, through regular doctor visits, nursing care and visits to dentists.

The faculty benefits from a state housing program, so that professors who do not yet have housing can live on campus.

Oh, Camaguey!

This is the new university for the new Camaguey, cradle of lofty patriotic and cultural values, the "gentle region" where our own poet, Nicolas Guillen, was born. But today, the "gentle region of shepherds and sombreros" is witnessing an impetuous development, a perpetual motion of old legacies and structures to create a dynamic economy, science and culture. Perhaps today Guillen could write new lines about his province, his city, but in them we would certainly read what all Camagueyans remember: "I have come to walk and here I'll stay,/ with my people./ I come with my memories,/ I come with my wounds and my verses."

Graduates

1975-1976 Academic Year, Total:	214
Technology	6
Medical Sciences	85
Agricultural Sciences	40
Economics Institute	26
Pedagogical Institute	57
1976-1977 Academic Year, Total:	158
Agricultural Production	54
Economics	37
Public Health and Physical Culture	67
1977-1978 Academic Year, Total:	304
Energy	27
Sugar and Chemical Industry	14
Construction	18
Agricultural Production	75
Public Health and Physical Culture	24
Economics	103
Social Sciences and Humanities	43
1978-1979 Academic Year, Total:	470
Energy	77
Sugar and Chemical Industry	34
Construction	30
Agricultural Production	53
Economics	133
Public Health and Physical Culture	58
Humanistics	85

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BRIEFS

TAMAYO IN SANTA CLARA--Cuban cosmonaut Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez has visited the city of Santa Clara where he resided several years while stationed with a unit of the Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force. During his first activity in the city, Tamayo visited the monument marking the location of the armored train battle, where he laid a floral wreath. As he entered the city, the people gave a warm welcome to the Cuban and Soviet Union hero who responded with the smile which characterizes his good-natured personality. [FL202246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 20 Nov 80]

HART AT RECEPTION--Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, has attended the reception given in honor of the participants in the Second Latin American Film Festival. The reception was held at the Ambassadors Hall of the Havana Libre Hotel at the conclusion of the festival. Present at the reception were Vice Minister of Culture Rafael Almeida, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba and other personalities. [Text] [FL202246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 20 Nov 80]

MIRET AT ENERGY MEETING--The country's electro-energetic problems have been thoroughly and critically analyzed at a meeting at the PCC Central Committee offices. The meeting was conducted by Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Politburo, and Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister for basic industry. Among the topics discussed were an efficient electrical service for the sugar harvest, the improvement of service in general, and the implementation of measures to reduce the frequency of breakdowns in generator units. [FL211950 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 21 Nov 80]

MEXICAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--The 70th Anniversary of the Mexican Revolution was commemorated yesterday in Havana with a ceremony at the statue of agrarian leader Emiliano Zapata. The activity was organized by the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples and the Cuba-Mexico Friendship Association. [FL211950 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Nov 80]

LABOR APPOINTMENTS--The Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] National Committee has announced several changes in trade union cadres. Enrique Gutierrez, member of the CTC Executive Secretariat, is now first vice minister of the State Committee for Labor. Lazaro Federico Dominguez replaces him in the CTC Secretariat. Felix Napoles, CTC secretary general in Las Tunas, assumed other functions. Manuel Gonzalez, of the Noel Fernandez Sugar Mill, was relieved of his duties. (Senen Nunez Mendoza) was replaced as member of the CTC National Council. [FL221702 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1521 GMT 22 Oct 80]

CUBAN, GDR YOUTHS MEET--Erich Postler, member of Germany's Socialist Unity Party and second secretary of the Free German Youth, and the delegation he heads met in Santiago de Cuba with members of the provincial bureau of the Union of Young Communists--UJC. During the talks Alfredo Jordan Morales, the highest leader of that youth political organization in the area, welcomed the visitors and explained the tasks being undertaken by the Santiago youths in an effort to raise their political and ideological level and contribute to the country's economic development. [Text] [FL151431 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 80]

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION'S VISIT--Party Central Committee Secretariat member Lionel Soto has received a League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] delegation headed by Budimir Vukasinovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in Serbia. Vukasinovic emphasized the fruitful results of his visit and was briefed on preparations for the Second Party Congress and on other matters during the talk. [Text] [FL171718 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 17 Nov 80]

TRADE UNION MEETING PARTICIPATION--Cuba will participate in the meeting of leaders of construction trade unions of the socialist countries to be held in Moscow. Pedro Fernandez, secretary general of the National Union of Construction Workers, will represent Cuba at the meeting. He left for the Soviet Union this weekend. [FL171718 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Nov 80]

ARGENTINE INTELLECTUAL--Dr (Rodolfo Puiggros), 74, has died in this capital of a heart attack. He was a well-known Argentine revolutionary intellectual and a member of the Montoneros National Directorate who had lived in exile for the past 2 years. [FL131710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Nov 80]

SUGAR HARVEST WAGES--Resolution Number 529 of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security establishes different forms of payment for canecutters, who will voluntarily choose one at the beginning of the sugar harvest and may not change from one to another for the duration. This is to prevent a disruption of the implementation of new wage rates. A canecutter may opt to receive the wage he was earning at his original place of work without any additional payment. He may choose to be paid on the basis of the rates and system of payment established for manual canecutting. In this case, he will receive an additional 40 percent computed on the basis of his average wage at his original work center. Non-sugarcane manual and mechanized workers who are mobilized in canecutting will be paid in accordance with the latter formula. [FL131710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1508 GMT 13 Nov 80]

DISCARDS COLLECTION STORE--The Havana City Enterprise for the Recovery of Primary Materials has opened the first store to purchase discarded materials--jars, newspapers, old magazines and metal, among others--at 166 Habana St on the corder of Tejadillo in Habana Vieja Municipality. Store hours are 0800-1200 and 1400-1800. The store will pay cash for any discarded material brought in by residents and committees for the defense of the revolution up to 100 pesos. Amounts exceeding 100 pesos will be paid by check. The aim is to recover articles or materials discarded by the population but which may be recycled. There are plans to have branches in each municipality. [FL131710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1513 GMT 13 Nov 80]

ALLENDE ANNIVERSARY--A meeting has been held in Havana to mark the 10th anniversary of Salvador Allende's election in Chile. The head of the Latin American department of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP], Luis Morejon, announced that Chileans in exile in the region have decided to donate a day's pay to support the Salvadoran people's struggle. The meeting was held at ICAP headquarters in Havana and attended by members of the Chilean left and the diplomatic corps. The vice president of the executive secretariat of the Chilean Resistance for Latin America, Ricardo Barros, also spoke at the meeting. He paid homage to the October revolution's 63d anniversary. [FL141616 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 14 Nov 80]

RISQUET ON SCHOOL TERM--Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Pinar Del Rio Province, has stated that the province's current school term is the best in its history with regard to promotion and number of dropouts, and that firmer steps are being taken in other educational aspects. After a tour of numerous educational centers, Crombet stressed that a great desire to emulate and work is evident among students, professors and workers, and that none of the schools he visited has reported cases of fraud or theft. Crombet paid special attention to the state of and use given to sports installations and suggested that a meet be held there at the end of the schools' emulation assessment meetings. [Text] [FL141616 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Nov 80]

MIRET TOURS HAVANA--P CC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto has visited the Claudio Arguelles Camejo unit of the Giron Body Works Enterprise in this capital on the occasion of having fulfilled the 5-year plan. Accompanied by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and first party secretary in Havana City Province, Miret toured the enterprise's installations and chatted with the workers, whom he congratulated for their successes. The party leader symbolically accpeted delivery of Bus No. 9,000, which was built by the unit, and a certificate accrediting Commander in Chief Fidel Castro as founder of the industry. [Text] [FL151301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80]

SUGAR HARVEST NEWS--Grinding operations of the 1981 sugar harvest, the first one of the second 5-year period, began in Ciego de Avila Province when the Orlando Gonzalez Sugar Mill set its machinery in motion. The Orlando Gonzalez Sugar Mill was the second in the country and first in Ciego de Avila Province to fulfill the sugar production plan of the first 5-year period which, together with an excellent repair work, were the reasons why it was selected to begin the current harvest. [Text] [FL151301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Nov 80]

MILIAN IN PINAR DEL RIO--Arnaldo Milian, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture, has toured tobacco farms in Sandino, San Yuan y Martinez and San Luis accompanied by Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in the province. As soon as he arrived in the province and in subsequent conversations with party leaders and agriculture officials in the areas he visited, Milian expressed interest in the spirit of the workers, peasants and others participating in the harvest as a result of the setback caused by bad weather conditions. The important thing is that no one is discouraged, that everybody is determined to continue to struggle until attaining the goals they have set for themselves, Milian said as he bade farewell to the comrades of the Sandino enterprise. [FL151847 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 80]

HAVANA COSMOS EXHIBIT--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night presided at the inauguration of the exhibit "The Cosmos" at the Cuba Pavillion at 23 and M Streets, Vedado, Havana City. Cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo were present at the ceremony. Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, and Lt Gen Vladimir Shatalov, chief of cosmonauts' training and president of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Association, made speeches. [Text] [FL221702 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80]

GANDHI RECEIVES LETTER--The prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, has received a letter from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers and chairman of the nonaligned countries movement. The letter was delivered to Mrs Gandhi by Cuban ambassador to India Jose Lopez Sanchez who met with the prime minister in a special audience. [Text] [FL191301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1254 GMT 19 Nov 80]

ALMEIDA MEETS PDRY AMBASSADOR--Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, has received Ahmad 'Ali Maysari, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] in Cuba. The meeting was held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere. Ambassador Maysari informed Almeida on the results of the special congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party held in October in Aden. [Text] [FL201539 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Nov 80]

LIBYAN DELEGATION--Central Committee member Antonio Enrique Lusson, who is president of the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association, has met with the Libyan delegation--headed by Housing Minister Muhammad Ahmad Al-Manqush--visiting Cuba. Also present at the meeting were Luis Mendez Morejon, vice president of the Havana City Provincial People's Government Assembly; Manuel Gutierrez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples; Pedro Machado and Ernesto Gomez Abascal, officials at the Central Committee's General Department of Foreign Relations. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 20 Nov 80]

GUINEA CONGRATULATED ON ANNIVERSARY--Cuba's movement for the peace and sovereignty of the people has sent a message to the Government of Guinea on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the victory over the mercenary troops who tried to overthrow the government of President Ahmed Sekou Toure. The document reiterates the Cuban people's solidarity with their brothers in Guinea and wishes success to that African nation in building a new society. [Text] [PA212201 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Nov 80]

HAVANA-PRAGUE AIR SERVICE--Engineer (Zdenek Stelik), regional manager in Cuba for the Czechoslovak Air Lines, announced at a press conference this morning that direct flights between Havana and Prague would start on 1 November. According to the new flight plan, the Cuban and Czechoslovak capitals will be linked for the first time through the Atlantic air route without the need for service stops. (Stelik) added that direct flights will be made only from Havana to Prague and that the Prague-Havana route with a stop in Montreal, Canada, will be maintained. The flight from Havana to Prague will last 10 hours with IL-62M aircraft. [FL232210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2117 GMT 23 Oct 80]

CALL FOR AFGHAN SOLUTION--Speaking about the so-called Afghanistan issue, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri has asserted at the United Nations that only a negotiated political solution can reinforce peace and security in that region. Roa said the situation in Southwest Asia is of serious concern for his government, first of all, because of the way U.S. imperialists are exploiting events in Afghanistan and, furthermore, because it confronts the states of the region to the detriment of the genuine interests of their people. Roa recalled that for that reason Cuban President Fidel Castro decided to send his foreign minister to deliver personal messages to the leaders of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan to explore possibilities of a peaceful, negotiated and fair settlement of the problem that has emerged in the region. [Text] [FL201218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 80]

LLOMPART ADDRESSES ROME MEETING--Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister-president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has made a speech at a Rome meeting of the Committee for Food Policy and Aid Programs. In his speech the minister noted the excellent relations of cooperation and aid existing between our country and the World Food Program when he referred to the importance of ongoing projects for Cuba's economic development. Rodriguez Llompart mentioned the contributions made by Cuba to the World Food Program, which is jointly sponsored by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations itself. The Committe for Food Policy and Aid Programs meets twice a year. The current period of sessions will end on 22 October in the Italian capital. [Text] [FL171344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1118 GMT 17 Oct 80]

AMBASSADOR VISITS SUGAR MILL--Soviet ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov and Camaguey Party first secretary Lazaro Vasquez Garcia have visited the new Batalla de Las Guasimas Sugar Mill. During the visit, Batalla de Las Guasimas executives and workers gave a warm welcome to the visitors and briefed them on the current process to prepare the mill for the forthcoming sugar harvest. The Soviet ambassador and the party first secretary in the province then went to the provincial capital where they presided over a ceremony marking the fifth anniversary of the Camaguey branch of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Society. [Text] [FL191213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80]

POLICY OF COOPERATION REAFFIRMED--Fish Industry Minister Jorge Fernandez Cuervo has reaffirmed that the Cuban Government is a resolute supporter of international cooperation and has practiced this principle in various fields of work, including fisheries. Fernandez Cuervo was speaking at the inaugural session of the Third Meeting of the West Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission--WECAFC--being held at Havana's Palace of Conventions. (Kenneth Luca), deputy director general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, also spoke at the inaugural session. He referred to the preparatory work of the Cuban organizing committee and emphasized the importance of the meeting. Delegations from more than 20 countries and international organizations are attending the meeting. They will examine a comprehensive agenda on the fundamental issue of fishing. [Text] [FL191314 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1244 GMT 19 Nov 80]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S VISIT--Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, has presided at a meeting held in Las Tunas City to examine the progress of construction work at the welded structures factory in the city's industrial area. During his visit to the construction site, which is being built with

the assistance of Soviet technicians and engineers, Vorotnikov was accompanied by Luis Alfonso Zayas, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in the province, as well as officials of the Soviet Embassy. Ambassador Vitaliy Vorotnikov also visited several industries in Villa Clara Province. The ambassador toured the Fabrik Aguilar Noriega Mechanical Construction Enterprise's expansion work and the construction site of Santa Clara's Cement Crossties Factory. The Soviet diplomat was accompanied by Raul Rodriguez Lopez, first party secretary in Villa Clara, and second secretary Elia Garcia Patino. [Excerpts] [FL200035 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 80]

FILM OUTFIT'S ASSISTANCE--The technical resources of the Cuban Institute of Cinematographic Art and Industry [ICAE] have been placed entirely at the disposal of the Salvadoran revolutionary cinema, with the aim of processing and widely disseminating the films on the heroic struggle of the fraternal Salvadoran people. This information was released at a news conference held today, Wednesday, at ICAE headquarters. At the news conference were Salvadoran film makers who are participating in the Second International Festival of the new Latin American cinema, which is being held in Havana. The Salvadoran film makers said that the nation's movies respond to the needs of the revolution and are aimed at disseminating internationally the atrocities being committed by the military-Christian Democratic junta and the heroic actions of the people, who are engaging in an armed struggle against the regime's barbaric actions. They also announced the formation of the Film Institute of Revolutionary El Salvador [Instituto de Cine del Salvador Revolucionario], which includes filmmakers who are firmly participating in the antioligarchic and anti-imperialist struggle. [Text] [PA201357 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 80]

OCLAE SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA--The secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students--OCLAE--has sent a message to Nicaraguan students conveying fraternal and combative greetings. The note adds that on behalf of the Latin American students, the organization wishes to affirm the broadest agreement of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people and students in their struggle aimed at building a new society in a free fatherland. Elsewhere the message states that imperialism's maneuvers, stepped up by the creole bourgeosie, will not be able to check the advance of the Sandinist revolution because the working people and the progressive sectors, led by their people's vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, will guide them to a new life. The message further states that the Nicaraguan people have the unlimited support of hundreds of thousands of Latin American students who, from their trenches, are also fighting against imperialism. [Text] [FL182302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 Nov 80]

PUERTO RICAN 'VICTORY'--The Puerto Rican people have won an important victory as they frustrated U.S. Government plans to transfer to that U.S. colony in the Caribbean thousands of dangerous antisocials of Cuban origin. This was confirmed in Washington by the Department of State when it announced that plans to transfer at least 5,000 antisocials to Fort Allen have been suspended indefinitely. The military and civilian personnel who had been assigned to this installation to guard the prisoners [as heard] will be transferred elsewhere and the costly installations prepared for the antisocials will be abandoned. The decision followed constant demonstrations and protests in Puerto Rico over the plan and a legal battle which even has reached the U.S. Supreme Court. Puerto Rico emphasized in its legal action that the initial Yankee decision--now ruled out--violates its rights and, furthermore, it was a threat to security, peace and environment in Puerto Rico. The antisocials of Cuban origin will continue to be held in military camps in the United States, primarily in Fort Chaffee in the state of Arkansas. [Text] [FL201118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Nov 80]

INAUGURATION OF ARBITRATION SYSTEM--Party Politburo member Osvaldo Dorticos has called on arbitrators to see to it that quality is rigorously observed in the establishment and implementation of economic contracts of industries and services. The justice minister made the call at a ceremony held to inaugurate the state arbitration system. The ceremony was held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana with the attendance of national and provincial arbitrators and political and administrative officials from throughout the country. Osvaldo Dorticos underscored the significance of the arbitration system to complete the tasks agreed upon at the first party congress in connection with implementation of the economic management and planning system. [Text] [FL181120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

YOUTHS REPORT THREATS--The Farmworkers Federation (FTC) has reported that death threats were received by over 80 youths from Tepecoyo unless they showed up at the office of the local commanding officer to register for the draft. The FTC report says that 80 youths were summoned at 1400 on 30 October to the Tepecoyo commander's office in La Libertad Department. The 80, the FTC adds, had been recruited by the area's sergeant or commander. He threatened them with death if they did not show up. The youths, the FTC goes on, "are telling the people of their protest over the commander's demands." They said they don't want to become henchmen of the exploited and oppressed people. All the youths live in Tepecoyo. [Excerpt] [PA070241 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 4]

CSO: 3010

AGRICULTURE-BASED INDUSTRIES SOUGHT

FL131500 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 7 (CANA)--Grenada is pressing forward with an agricultural development program, aimed at improving conditions for estate workers and farmers, and setting up agriculture-based industries.

The island's first processing plant--the million-dollar establishment at True Blue--is expected to begin production by mid-month.

Some 400,000 dollars (15,000 dollars US) worth of equipment has been installed from the United States to produce juices, nectars, jams and jellies, mango chutney, marmalades, nutmeg syrup and hot sauce.

Up to 1,000 pounds of fruit will be processed daily by the plant to satisfy both domestic demands and an export market now being tapped.

Government officials have indicated that there are good prospects for hot sauce sales in Britain, where there are large immigrant communities from the Caribbean and Asia.

Grenada is already exporting mangoes and other exotic products to the United Kingdom.

Fish

In addition to fruit and vegetable processing, the government has also set up a fish processing plant, which is already turning out salted fish.

Government officials have reported excellent response to the salted fish, affirming that the supply is still insufficient to meet demands.

However, officials expect that with 10 more fishing trawlers due to be handed over to Grenada from Cuba as gifts, fish output could be increased to supply both the fresh fish market and the processing plant.

The Grenada Government, which took power in a coup d'etat in March last year, has emphasized the value of agro-industries as a means of cutting imports, increasing self-sufficiency, and saving foreign exchange.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said that agriculture, tourism, and agro-industries would be key sectors of the economy his government is building here.

Touring

Mr Bishop, together with Agriculture Minister Mr Unison Whiteman, has recently been touring agricultural estates here to bolster workers' morale and urge increased production.

As part of incentives towards such increased production, Mr Bishop has announced a profit-sharing program for workers on government estates, under which the agricultural laborers will receive one-third of the profits of the estates.

But he regretted that the government cannot now afford increases in the wages of agricultural workers, pointing out, however, that government was making other benefits available to them.

These include the house repair program where 1,000 dollar (370 dollars US) loans are provided for house repairs, with recipients repaying only two-thirds over a 15-year period.

Classes

He also announced that agricultural workers will be given one hour off work every day to attend literacy classes being held on estates here as part of a national literacy drive.

Mr Bishop reported plans for bulk purchasing of boots to help reduce their cost, and said a sample shipment was expected from Czechoslovakia.

Grenada's dependence on agriculture is reflected in the fact that last year, the island earned 57 million dollars (21 million US) from exports of cocoa, bananas, and nutmegs.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN AID--St Georges--Grenada has received $45,000 in assistance from Nigeria following a request for aid to revitalize the island's agricultural industry. The funds were handed over by Nigeria's acting ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago F. C. Nwoko to Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at a ceremony held in St Georges earlier this week. The request was made following damages to the industry last year by heavy rains. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 1 Nov 80 p 5]

ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED--The 7th anniversary of bloody Sunday was observed last night with a ceremony at the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] in Havana. Grenadian Ambassador William Richard Jacobs told the guests of the events of 18 November 1973 which marked a new stage in the unity and consolidation of the revolutionary struggle against the tyrannical regime of Eric Gairy. Kamau McBarnette, a member of the New Jewel Movement's Central Committee; (Lynden Ranhanny), member of the Grenadian Revolution's State Council; and Jorge Gallardo, vice president of the ICAP, presided over the ceremony. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

SEAGA MOVES TO FREE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

FL131455 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 9 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Prime minister, the Hon Edward Seaga, on Friday night announced two short-term beginner measures to relax the economic stringencies and free-up the flow of foreign exchange in the hope of closing the US150 million foreign exchange gap for the remainder of the year.

Under the measures announced, to applause from several hundred businessmen in the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel, New Kingston holders of no funds permit will be issued with certificates making it legal for them to use these permits to import raw materials, capital goods and "specified items."

Banks have also been asked not to question the origin of foreign exchange being deposited by persons in possession of such monies but to "grab it."

Explaining the measures to the businessmen gathered to honor the Hon Abraham Issa, O.J., Prime Minister Seaga said that some businessmen had been using no-funds permit to import raw materials and capital goods with "no questions being asked" as to where they were getting the foreign exchange to pay for the goods. But this was illegal, Mr Seaga said. Because it was a violation of the law some people made use of the device while others did not.

By issuing holders of no-funds permit with certificates which would indemnify them of any violation of the law, the government would be encouraging the flow of foreign exchange, he said. No questions.

On the second measure, the prime minister said that it had come to the attention of the government that questions are being asked when holders of foreign exchange go to the banks to deposit, as to the origin of the foreign exchange. As a result many people who would deposit foreign exchange or wanted Jamaican dollars instead, are dissuaded from doing so. This gave rise to an illicit market in which those persons who are to be paid for the export of a certain illegal item (which he did not name) ask their purchasers to pay them in Jamaican dollars and leave a certain amount of foreign exchange on the market to be "mopped up in other ways."

"We are therefore asking the banks not to ask these questions when anyone comes in to deposit foreign exchange. Don't accept it, grab it!" Mr Seaga said to applause.

Mr Seaga said that he had received good news from the tourist industry that bookings were picking up and in some areas were surging. He had learned from the governor of the Bank of Jamaica that on the day after the general election certain lines of credit that had been closed to the country before the elections, "suddenly reopened."

These were signs, Mr Seaga said, that foreigners were expressing a renewed confidence in Jamaica. This was a positive development, particularly in the face of the problems being experienced by the country, he said. Mr Seaga added: "They are not nice problems. Indeed they are worse than we imagined before we had a chance to get an in-depth look at them."

He hoped that the foreign exchange gap for the remainder of the year could be closed "otherwise we face a very difficult period in the short space of time we have to the end of the year." He said, however, that he believed that he could rely on the goodwill of the country and the international community, and went on to outline what measures his government would take toward easing the problem.

Mr Seaga said that he looked forward to working with the new administration in the United States. As a new administration it would have the opportunity of starting afresh in rethinking the problems of the Caribbean, Mr Seaga said.

As a guide to the U.S. administration, Mr Seaga, said: "We are faced with the prospect of endeavoring to borrow our way out of a serious financial crisis." But he said the country and the Caribbean should be able to earn their way out as they could not borrow their way out.

He added that in order for a country to earn its way out of the problem, it was natural that such a country only 900 miles away, offshore the richest country in the world, should look to that economy as its natural market in terms of boosting its export trade.

The prime minister warned of the "counterview" arising from increased U.S. protectionism which would greatly affect Jamaica and asked a delegation of American businessmen attending the function to carry back the message that the Caribbean, and Jamaica in particular, were deserving of special consideration. He said that Jamaica would not only be looking to the "helping hand of aid, but more so to the greater helping hand of trade."

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

OPENING SESSION BOYCOTT--Jamaica's opposition party, People's National Party--PNP, will abstain from participating in the opening session of the new parliament to protest that former minister of national security Dudley Thompson has been illegally deprived of his seat. The boycott was announced at the conclusion of a meeting of the PNP Executive Board. In the announcement it is pointed out that despite the fact that Thompson achieved a victory in the elections, the seat was given to the Labor Party candidate. It adds that after the initial count, the ballot boxes were illegally opened and the number of votes deliberately altered to cause Thompson's defeat. Jamaica's PNP will boycott the swearing-in ceremony to emphasize its rejection of the governing coalition. [Text] [FL182159 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2126 GMT 18 Nov 80]

GALLIMORE AT OAS ASSEMBLY--Jamaica will be represented at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States by minister of state in the ministry of foreign affairs Dr Neville Gallimore. Dr Gallimore left the island on Friday last. The meeting will consider matters of pressing concern, particularly aspects of cooperation for development between the member countries. [Text] [FL181224 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 80]

CSO: 3020

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR DEFENDED

PA100353 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 6-A

[Column by Ricardo Lince: "The Canal and Neutral Trade"]

[Text] The Panama Chamber of Commerce, its affiliate in David, the National Council of Private Enterprise, and the Panama Chamber of Construction have condemned a trade agreement signed between the Panamanian Government and the USSR. They fear that along with Russian products we will get Russian ideology. This fear is based, perhaps, on the sad experience we had with the United States, which first introduced its trade, then the groundwork for the canal, and then its flag. These private sector groups reject the annex of the agreement, because it grants the Soviet trade mission privileges and immunities.

The rejection by those sectors of the agreement--signed a year ago and published now, and which will be submitted to the National Assembly of Corregimiento representatives for approval--is strengthened by Mister Reagan's election as president of the United States because he has announced a general onslaught against the socialist countries. However, we can surmise that the private sector's real concern is based on what the competition of Soviet products will mean to their business. The Soviet-made Lada automobile has been well received in the Panamanian market. The Panamanian private sector has a distribution center in the Colon Free Zone for Russian products, which are sold even in the most conspicuously capitalist stores. What the government is doing is legalizing, with an open mind, the existing situation which can and should benefit our poor.

According to international law, governments can create missions abroad. The most common are trade missions which exist in all countries. These offices are used by most countries to conduct their transactions with foreign countries, and are different from trade missions belonging to permanent embassies and led by commercial attaches. That is why the statement that the entire trade operation will have diplomatic immunity is false.

The privileges and immunities granted to the USSR in the trade agreement or in agreements already signed with other socialist countries are practically the same as those granted to trade missions and their members according to the Vienna Commission signed by Panama and most UN member nations. The USSR trade mission in Costa Rica has more than 50 officials. This fear of ideologies, if carried to extremes, leads to the burning of books in a typically caveman gesture. Russians

have been going through the isthmus for many years, and as far as we know, this human contact has never provoked any democratic schism. Regarding trade, Panama would do well to examine any new option so that the people could buy cheap goods (we still remember the so called Casas Japnesas) [Japanese stores selling extremely low-priced goods in the 1930's]. Besides, the existence of the Canal treaty invites the USSR to sign the neutrality document, a commitment, which, because of its delicate nature, establishes links and relations which make the signatory countries respect the document. We are rendering a worldwide service through the canal. That service is also guaranteed by worldwide neutrality. Why not protect our country with trade treaties as neutral as the canal? Or is it that some Panamanians think that after the year 2000 it will still be a U.S. canal?

CSO: 3010

BELAUNDE'S FIRST HUNDRED DAYS IN POWER SURVEYED

Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The constitutional regime began on 28 July with the total reestablishment of freedom of expression. The owners of newspapers and radio stations returned to their press organs and the people, with universal applause, recovered the most precious of liberties.

Law of Brotherhood

One hundred days later, President Belaunde Terry promulgated the new brotherhood law in Coricancha, legendary temple where the renowned oral law of ancient Peru originated. It reestablishes the ancestral practice of popular cooperation. Its first goal is to connect all the isolated districts of the country just like the past constitutional administration connected the forgotten Andean provinces. A mixed economy was reestablished, a genuine national solution to Peruvian problems.

Build, Build, Build

In a memorable ceremony for the people, the Materials Bank was created; it is an original and dynamic credit instrument to raise the standard of living through initiative and effort. A new horizon opened for the slums. The middle class acquired new hope with the establishment of social interest mortgages that will open the way to ownership for them. To implement the new system, there was bidding for the construction of thousands of housing units. At the end of the 100 days, the Architects Association was filled with plans from the bidding groups; the 112 involved made it the largest competition held in the country. There was bidding for the massive urbanization program called "Land and Services" aimed at the poorer classes. Using the Materials Bank, they will have access to ownership through tenacious and dignifying individual work. Ownership will not be a gift that is granted but a conquest that is won.

Highways, Agricultural Expansion

The government undertook the task of achieving food expansion in the Lima region. Without delay, it opened three new work fronts on the edge of the jungle, the first of which is near San Alejandro in the pampas of Sacramento and is bubbling with creative activity. The plan for Puerto Inca, Mazamari and Atalaya began. An agreement was signed for the development of Palcazu and the corresponding promotion organization was created. The government asked for studies for large road

rehabilitation projects beginning with the Olmos-Corral Quemado, Tarma-La Merced and Cusco-Nasca projects. This is part of the plan to asphalt the trunk highways in the country, including the longitudinal highway in the mountains. The skepticism of the mid-south ended when construction of the Huaytara bypass began, shortening the Via de Los Libertadores which Belaunde constructed during his first administration.

Elimination of Corrupting Transactions

A real plan to simplify sterile bureaucratic transactions was initiated. The tedious requirement for import licenses was eliminated and industrial tariffs were reduced. Corrupting and tedious requirements were reduced to the point that 34,000 files turned into only 7,000 which were quickly resolved. A bill to create free zones to promote new industries and to absorb large amounts of manpower was sent to congress.

Immediate measures were taken to reorganize prisons and public registers. The organic laws required by the new constitution were sent to parliament.

Reinstatement of Discharged Workers

The government rehired thousands of dismissed teachers and workers dismissed from state offices directly under the executive branch. The limitations that restricted union rights ended.

The Agricultural Promotion and Development Law was sent to congress and the bill that reestablishes regional development corporations was resubmitted.

More Electrical Energy

In energy, new powerplants were contracted for Lima and Arequipa; they will begin operating next year. The new line from Mantaro to Pachachaca and Callahuanca will be laid. The energy from Mantaro will be connected with Chimbote and Trujillo.

The expansion of the electrical system in Cusco Department was ordered. Plans for reforestation and rural electrification began.

In fishing, a memorable campaign in defense of the diminished ichthyological resources of the country began.

Responsible Authority

With a profound sense of responsibility, the government resisted the provocations of terrorist minorities and did not fall into the pit of repression. No victim was excessively mourned through police action which was controlled with calm firmness. The alarming hijacking of an international airplane was resolved with wisdom and courage that merited praise from the president of the United States.

With the armed forces pledged to an intensive civic action campaign, solid ties of mutual respect were established that strengthen civilian and military tasks.

Edifying International Results

The whole world applauded the constitutional restoration and the doors to credit for development opened for Peru through prestigious international institutions. This saved the country from the excesses of usurious credit which is so harmful to our economy.

Finally, in a significant ceremony due to the famous mediation of former president Bustamente y Rivero, peace between the fraternal nations of El Salvador and Honduras was signed in the Palacio de Gobierno in Lima. This historic event gave added international luster to the first 100 days of the administration of President Fernando Belaunde Terry in his second government period.

7717
CSO: 3010

INFLATION, UNEMPLOYMENT CONTINUE TO INCREASE

Inflation To Pass 75 Percent

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] In the third quarter of the year (July to September) and 2 months after the new government took over, accelerated inflation due to less controlled prices and the substantial increase in the demands for higher wages, many of which led to work stoppages and strikes, were the main characteristics of our economic evolution during that period. It is predicted that inflation will reach more than 75 percent by December, according to INFORME ECONOMICO TRIMESTRAL published by CIEPA [Center for Action-Oriented Economic Research].

According to CIEPA, inflation accelerated due to the change in the price policy (reduction of subsidies, increase in rates for public services and less control of prices) because confidence in the official rates of price increases decreased and because a highly speculative economy is forming in the country.

As a correlation to the price increases, 444 strikes were recorded with a total of 4.5 million man-hours lost as of August.

The report stated that conclusion and added that the overall growth rate reached by our economy means a possible annual rate of only 3.5 percent, substantially less than the official projection at the beginning of the year of 5.3 percent for the gross domestic product.

This rate of growth, in spite of showing an increase over the recessive levels of previous years, still does not reach the rates recorded from 1973 to 1977.

Serious Economic Analysis

It should be noted that the CIEPA report is one of the most serious instruments for analysis and study of the development of the Peruvian economy. It also showed that the economic growth continues to sustain itself mainly on exports although it indicated that the change in the domestic market is already reflected in the increased production of the manufactured products, construction and trade.

Within this context, the report added that it was talking about relative growth. There are also serious problems in agriculture due to the drought, in fishing due to the scarcity of basic resources and an acknowledged decrease in the growth of mining production.

Inflation, Unemployment To Increase

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias's explanation of the Government Plan, considered one of the most important events of the third quarter of the year, did not suggest solutions to two of the most pressing problems in the country: inflation and unemployment. This was the evaluation of INFORME ECONOMICO TRIMESTRAL of CIEPA which came out yesterday.

That report said that the prime minister's explanation discussed some important facets of the Peruvian situation in a very general way and did not even mention others. It added that it can be concluded from the explanation that the main features of the new economic policy are: a) greater incentives and insurance to foreign capital, especially for mining, petroleum and banking investments; b) diminished state role in business and in control of the economy; and c) liberalization of foreign trade as a means to contribute effectively to economic development, based on "market efficiency."

INFORME ECONOMICO TRIMESTRAL stated that the contribution of foreign investment will only be effective if we have the ability to negotiate under favorable conditions to avoid the negative experiences of the past. It added that, in view of the experience of developed countries, the great importance of state participation in development should not be ignored.

With respect to the reduction of tariffs to 60 percent, the report said that it is obvious that that measure, the elimination of restrictions on imports and other measures that could be taken under a neoliberal economic policy will unfavorably affect national industry. The Argentine and Chilean experiences demonstrate this.

It explained that it is not necessary to consider industrial protection synonymous with high prices and low quality nor as indiscriminate support for every type of industry.

It felt that industrial protection should be assured for a country based on its size, its possibilities for regional or subregional integration, its potential human and natural resources, the basic consideration of the urgency in satisfying the essential needs of its people and the current situation and the main international economic trends.

7717
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

SOCIAL SECURITY REORGANIZATION--Since the strike of the workers of the IPSS [Peruvian Social Security Institute] has gone on for 100 days, the directorate of the institute could declare it in a state of emergency and even totally reorganize it, according to reports yesterday. Dr Manuel Fernandez Stoll, general manager of the IPSS, stated that the directorate has declared itself in permanent session in order to adopt any emergency measure that might be necessary to insure the regular functioning of the institute's hospitals and health services in the country. He also announced that next Monday a multisectorial committee of the senate headed by Dr Mario Serrano Solis will be formed at the IPSS to begin investigation of possible irregularities in the old Peruvian social security system. According to Fernandez Stoll, that committee's work might be frustrated by the strike of the administrative and service personnel since they have the keys to the files and there would be no one to supply the necessary information. The general manager of the IPSS revealed that the leaders of the unions that have declared the strike have rejected an advance of 25,000 soles for each worker for recategorization. On the contrary, they have presented new demands (100,000 soles in advance) that that institute is not in the position to accept. As a result of the strike, administrative and service activities in the IPSS hospitals and health centers have been paralyzed. Those most affected are the insured who were in the process of hospitalization. Limited emergency services are available 24 hours a day. At the national level, there are 18,000 IPSS workers affiliated with the CUT [Union Workers Center] and the CFT [Federated Workers Center]. [Text] [Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Nov 80 p 15] 7717

TRADE DEFICIT WITH CHILE--Peru's surplus in its trade with Chile in 1979 has become a deficit which, by the end of the year, will total some $80 million, more than 25 billion soles. The Standing Joint Peruvian-Chilean Committee must keep this in mind at its next meeting in December in Santiago. Augusto Ramos Bambaren, president of the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce of Peru and the Lima Chamber of Commerce, stated this after attending the constitution of the Chilean-Peruvian Chamber of Commerce in Arica at Chile's initiative. He said that this negative evolution in the trade balance reflects a decrease in our traditional exports to Chile, principally sugar and cotton, and, at the same time, an increase in imports of Chilean products like fruit, wine, lumber, manufactured products "and others that a short time ago were restricted or prohibited imports." He indicated that the new plan for bilateral trade "is not undesirable since it contributes to economic complementation." However, it is also necessary to secure a

trend to stimulate Peruvian exports, especially of nontraditional products. He said that the evolution of trade relations between Peru and Chile generally shows the need to create new mechanisms with the twofold objective of procuring a balanced increase in bilateral trade and developing efforts toward economic complementation. [Text] [Lima LA CRONICA in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 8] 7717

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

TOBAGO DAC MANIFESTO--The Democratic Action Congress [DAC] has released a 77-page campaign manifesto for the coming elections in Tobago, Trinidad's sister island. The manifesto outlines plans to transform the tiny island's economy from a dependent state to one predominantly self-reliant. The DAC plans to provide residents to Tobago facilities and amenities for self-expression and self-improvement equal to those available to residents of Trinidad, as well as infrastructure and health facilities adequate to the needs of the resident community. It will demand a direct communications link between Tobago and the rest of the world. [FL060055 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Nov 80]

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

NEW TURKS AND CAICOS GOVERNMENT--Grand Turks, Turks and Caicos, Wednesday (CANA)--The conservative Progressive National Party (PNP) campaigning for a delay in independence last night captured the government of Turks and Caicos Islands, a tiny British Caribbean colony, in general elections yesterday. With results of seven of the 11 seats in the legislature already declared, the PNP had captured six. Outgoing Chief Minister Oswald Skippings was the only member of the People's Democratic Movement (PDM) to win a seat latest results. [as published] The new chief minister will be chosen tomorrow at a meeting of the legislature and PNP leader. Norman Saunders is expected to lead the new government. [Excerpt] [FL101825 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 5 Nov 80 p 3]

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Dec. 8 1980